MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,557—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1889.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
178	70	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	178	70
220	120		220	120
259	138	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	259	138
289	159		289	159
319	189	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	319	189
389	209		389	209

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks at the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th Mar.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4149	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1030	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	3029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	24st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	11th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. U. Worcester	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. 1889
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st. Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Edger	3,500	500	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	1,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	16th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

FROM BOMBAY TO LAMOO, MUMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. KILWA, 250 tons, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 14th March. For freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

A LIFE POLICY.
For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
,, ,,	30	,, 26-9-9
,, ,,	35	,, 29-4-9
,, ,,	40	,, 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 10th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

THE s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave for GENOA and MARSEILLES, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, and passengers will embark at the Apollo Bunder, whence the steamer will sail at 5 o'clock p.m. A steam-launch will run at intervals between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., for the purpose of conveying passengers and their baggage to the steamer.
Heavy Baggage must be sent on board the steamer at the Prince's Dock on or before the 5th March.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th Feb., 1889.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
Season—1889.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most MODERATE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables us to promptly Outfit for any Route.

Native Gentlemen entrusting us with their Wants secure careful selection, and Reliable Quality.

CASH DISCOUNT, 12½ Per Cent.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.
EWART LATHAM, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkts., per pkt	Rs.	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 2 ,, ,, ...	,,	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 5 lb. catties, per catty	,,	6 12
SOUCHONG FINEST in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt	,,	2 12
PEKOE FINEST in 2 ,, ,, ...	,,	3 0
HYSON YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	,,	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.	,,	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt.	,,	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 ,, ...	,,	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	,,	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Bottles, per doz.	Rs. 6 1	Half-bottles, per doz.	Rs. 5 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.
KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT.
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASPARAGUS.
FINEST PICKED GERMAN, per tin Rs. 2-2
FINEST CALIFORNIAN, per tin ,, 1-5
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.
AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Rs. 1-10 per 2 lb. tin.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RHINE MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.
Bottles.....Rs. 18 8 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 10 8 } cash.

GEISENHEIM.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.
Bottles.....Rs. 22 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 12 0 } cash.

STEINWEIN.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz. cash.

HOCHHEIM.
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.
Bottles.....Rs. 26 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 14 0 } cash.

NIERSTEIN.
Very soft and good bouquet.
Bottles.....Rs. 29 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 15 8 } cash.

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.
Bottles.....Rs. 35 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash.

JOHANNISBERG.
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.
Bottles .....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 } cash.

SPARKLING WINES.
Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour & bouquet.
Bottles .....Rs. 39 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.
The very finest wine of its kind.
Bottles .....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 8 } cash.

FINE MOSELLE.
Fine, full flavour.
Bottles .....Rs. 31 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash.

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Very fragrant.
Bottles .....Rs. 38 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Bottles .....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 25 0 } cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE, WHOLESOME, PLEASANT, ECONOMICAL.
MARINITCH AND CO.'S
CEYLON TEA,

CEYLON TEA stands unrivalled for its Combination of strength and flavour; and this pure Tea gives a beverage pleasant and beneficial to those who drink it
Per pound Packet, Re. 1-6 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE,

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

TO ALL OWNERS OF HORSES & DOGS. | KEMP & Co.'s ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER is acknowledged to be the best possible Medicine for quickly putting on flesh and producing a fine and glossy coat. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO.'S STRENGTHENING IRON POWDER. | Specially beneficial during the hot weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression; generally producing an immediate change, *restoring condition and life*. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

SORE BACKS, GIRTH GALLS, &c. | KEMP'S HEALING POWDER for abrasions in Horses, Cattle, &c., was used with perfect success in Afghanistan by the Transport Authorities, and excels all other remedies for these affections. Per bottle, Re. 1.

SKIN DISEASES. | KEMP'S AKEODERMA—A Liniment of remarkable efficacy for the cure of Skin Diseases and Pachydermatous Animals generally, restores Hair, heals Sores, removes Scars, and produces a beautiful coat and healthy state of Skin. Per bottle, Re. 1.

INSECTS ON ANIMALS. | KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER is absolutely indispensable for Domestic Pets, Birds, Dogs, Cats, &c., can be kept free from Fleas, &c., by the use of this powder. "Safe, efficacious, and economical." Per tin, 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

UNHEALTHY SORES, &c. | KEMP'S CAMPHORATED CARBOLIC ACID, painted or dropped on the part for ulcerous or unhealthy Sores, establishes a healing tendency immediately, and a rapid cure is effected. Per bottle, Re. 1.

FOUL ODOURS FROM STABLE LITTER. | KEMP'S CARBOLIC POWDER (10 per cent.), manufactured with Special Machinery recently erected; containing a guaranteed 10 per cent. of Carbolic Acid, will effectually destroy any effluvia arising from neglected litter, making the Stable sweet and fresh. Per cwt. Rs. 7, per ton Rs. 130.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
OUR SPECIALITE
SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.
SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC-WORKS, MUNICIPALITIES & RAILWAY REQUISITES.
DEALERS IN
COTTON MILLS, GINS, AND PRESS STORES, &c., &c.
SOLE SUB AGENTS for ANTI-OXIDE and ANTI-FOULING Composition of Latest improvement, which has been so largely used both in EUROPE and COLONIES, for Painting Ships' bottoms.
All up-country orders shall have our best and prompt attention.
RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.,
219,221 ABDOOL RAHAMON STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER .....MR. THOS. HUDSON.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT,
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY.
THE PURVEYORS OF FOOTLIGHT
PLEASANTRIES.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING,
MARCH 6TH.
FIRST GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERY THING NEW.
Read a Few of the Items.
"THE FRENCH CONDUCTOR."
MISS MAY HABGOOD
Will play the Brilliant Pianoforte Solo, "Alice, where art thou."
HUDSON'S GREAT SPECIALTY SONG AND DANCE,
"THE OLD MAN IS NOT WHAT HE USE TO BE, &c."
MISS ADA WALKER & MR. HARRY GILBERT
In their Serio-Comic Duet "ONLY A KISS."
MONS PROVO,
The Marvellous Juggler and Balancer, who will introduce a Host of Novelties.
THE AMUSING SKETCH,
"LOVE, DIVORCE, POISON,"
By Miss LINTON, and Messrs. HUDSON and GILBERT.
MISS NELLIE HARLEY
In her Pleasing Vocalisation.
MISS ADA WALKER,
The Brilliant Soprano, will sing the Beautiful Song, "Sing Sweet Bird."
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with Hudson's Screaming Sketch,
STRATAGEM: or Cupid's Artful Dodge.
CHARACTERS BY THE COMPANY.
NEW BALLADS DUETS, JOKES, DANCES, &c.
Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 1 and 8 Annas.
Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-15; Smiling begins 9 p.m.
C. S. SANDERSON,
Business Agent.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELLSOHN'S ORATORIO,
"ELIJAH,"
WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE
TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY, 12th March, 1889, at 9 p.m.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after TUESDAY, 5th March, 1-89.
Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3 | Back Seats..... Rs. 2.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy., B. P. Society.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor ...MR. H. STANLEY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHT.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
Who will appear in Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH, POSITIVELY.
YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
This Opera was a Grand Success at Calcutta.
Scenery, Dresses and Property, in fact, the Whole Opera COMPLETE.
NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES!!
Much larger Company than last Season.
Efficient Orchestra Under the Conductorship of
HERR JOHANA BRANN.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Box Office at Soundy's Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the Season or for any night during the season.

WILL BE ISSUED ON 21ST MARCH.
"STRI MITRA,"
OR THE LADY'S COMPANION,
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY GUJERATI MAGAZINE specially brought out for Native Families, and written by educated Parsee Ladies on the Principle of Home Magazines, containing all Matters useful to Ladies.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 3 IN ADVANCE.

Intending Subscribers should get their Names registered at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, 29, Hornby Road.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLAN FORBES," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.
All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1889.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS, Numerous foreign imitations of the Original Hand-made "Mission" Cloths having appeared in the Market intending purchasers are requested to always ask for the GENUINE "MISSION" CLOTHS and to insist on having them.
From the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

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CHUBB & SONS, LD., Makers to H. M. the Queen.
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EDULJEE PESTONJEE, Chubb's Box & Lock Mart, " H. M. Office of Works.
37, Parsee Bazaar St., Fort. " The Bank of England.
Established 1817. " &c.

LECTURES TO EDUCATED NATIVES.

THE next Lectures will be delivered in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute Hall, at 5-30 p.m., by the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY, the First, on SATURDAY, 9th inst. Subject—"DUTY," and the Second on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Subject—"RETRIBUTION."
T. F. PUNNETT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that under instructions from the Acting Collector of Nasik, fresh Tenders are invited for the Provincial and Local Fund TOLL CONTRACT of the Nasik District for One Year and Three Years separately, commencing from 1st April next.
The Tenders should reach the Huzur Deputy Collector by noon (Madras time), on the 20th inst. The Conditions and the Form of Tender are identical with those notified on the 25th February 1889.
ARTHUR M. T. JACKSON,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.
Nasik, 4th March 1889.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of ALIBHAI ISMAILJI, JAFARJI ISMAILJI, MAHOMEDBHAI ISMAILJI and VULIJI ISMAILJI trading in Bombay under the name of JAFARJI ISMAILJI and in Kurrachee under the name of ALIBHAI ISMAILJI, Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the joint Petition of PARSHOTUM NARONJI and ALIBHAI MULA HASONALI, the Petitioning Creditors of the above-named Alibhai Ismailji, Jafarji Ismailji, Mahomedbhai Ismailji and Vulji Ismailji verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditors, Parshotum Naronji and Alibhai Mula Hasonali, declared on solemn affirmation and filed in this Honorable Court on this day; and whereas the said Alibhai Ismailji, Jafarji Ismailji, Mahomedbhoy Ismailji and Vulji Ismailji have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed. Dated this 27th day of February 1889.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of March, 1889.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1, Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps. Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—Large and Well-furnished Bungalow, Cragie Burn, Matheran, for the Hot Season 1889.—Apply to "DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co."

TO LET from 1st March.—Comfortable Suite of 7 Rooms with Cookroom. Stabling and Servants' Quarters. Rs. 75. Apply at KHUSROO LODGE, Nesbit Road.

A LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOW facing the Sea, at Malabar Hill, is TO BE LET. Apply to SEWLAL MOTILAL, Kalbadevi.

BANDORA HILL.—TO LET, at once, a very Cool and Pleasant HOUSE facing sea. Desirable residence in the hot-weather. Rent very moderate, Rs. 70. Address "SCOT," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JUST OPENED, a nice Assortment of cheap Floral ALBUM, from Rs. 2-14; and Photo. Frames from Annas 6 only. Also Photo. Companions, Scent Cases, &c., at very cheap price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE U. C. S. Petition to H. of Commons for Signatures at Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s will be REMOVED to POONA, on 12th March.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL.—Judging by my experience it is Worthy of the Patronage of VISITORS to Mahableshwar.—R. WEST.

THE "PEKIN," the "Queen" the "Empress," the "Lansdowne," and the "Marchioness," Paper Shades at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for the Sir C. J. N. Z. MADRESA. Apply to KAWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE KANGA, Secretary, 35, Chundunwady, Bombay.

WANTED.—By a Scotch Gentleman, age 24, a good-looking Young LADY, European, of same age or under, as a wife: no objection to a widow.—Send photo, care of this paper.

WANTED.—Rs. 3,500 for a Month, good Security. Address No. 23, care of this office.

WANTED.—A COOK for the Ripon Club. Apply between 2 and 3 p.m., to JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA, Honorary Secretary. 2, Bell Lane, Bombay.

WANTED.—By a Young English LADY a re-engagement in Good Hotel, as Barmaid, House-keeper or Assistant Manageress, thoroughly experienced, unexceptional references.—Address "A.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT, for the Calcutta Central Press. He must be thoroughly Practical and Steady. Liberal Salary and Commission will be given. Apply, by letter, with copies of Testimonials to DIRECTORS, 5-1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a EUROPEAN of respectibility, as NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS, to one or two young children. Willing to go to England for a few months and return. Apply to "Z.," care of WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 25 Apollo Street, Bombay.

AN ENGLISHMAN, Good Correspondent, with spare time, (9 a.m. to 4 p.m.) seeks employment, moderate salary.—"CLERICUS," care of this paper.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

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THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ltd.—FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved provisions, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese. MORENA and Co., General Merchants.

TENNIS! TENNIS!! Ayres' Champion Balls 1889, Rs. 9-8 per dozen other makers' from Rs. 6 per dozen. Ayres' Champion Bats Rs. 12-8, Slaikote Bats from Rs. 3. WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents PHIPSON and Co.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolia, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishaw's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z." care of this paper.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW), by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1889, at 5 o'clock p.m. Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.
W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED.—A CLERK for Manager's Office, must possess some knowledge of Railway Office work.
Also—A General CLERK, for station work. Apply, by letter with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to
I. B CHIRNSIDE, Offg. Manager,
W. C. S. Railway.

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THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven Valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. Apply at No. 3, COLABA CAUSEWAY, where Specifications and Drawings can be inspected, and other particulars obtained.

W. I. T. CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the office No. 32, Bellasis Junction Road on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 8-30 a.m.
A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
2nd March 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th March, 1889, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., and the late Mr. John Y. Lang, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1889, and Mr. James G. Smith who resigned office on proceeding to Europe, but whose term does not expire till 31st March, 1-90.
The Ballot Box will be open at the offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 27th Feb., 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 400 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood, or Benteak Timber.
Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, failing which on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1889.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
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FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.
PRESENTS FOR SENDING
TO ENGLAND.
TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY,
MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.
RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.
MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.
GOWAVER CHEESE AND
GOWAVER JELLY.
MANGO MARMALADE.
CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.
AT
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
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AND PRESERVES.

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OF THE
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THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.
PRICE LIST OF WINES.
Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.
WALERS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.
Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.
Visitors from Indi are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.
The latest Indian papers on file.
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POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
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HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
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	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 51 0	Rs.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 13 0
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Leibfrauenmilch	" "	" 21 0
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Rudesheimer	" 23 0	" "
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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0
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Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 1
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Chateau La Rose St. Etiophe	" 21 0	" "
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" "
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" "
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" "
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	" 13 8
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
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BRANDY.

H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	" "
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" "
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 23 0	" "
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" "
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" "
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	" "

BURGUNDY.
FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	" "
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Braune	" 27 8	" "
Pommard	" 27 8	" "

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	" "
" "	" 22 8	" "
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenliver Whisky	" 25 0	" "

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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	" "
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
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First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	4 0	" 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	" "
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	" "
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	" "
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	" "
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 2) to 3l.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Re. 1
from BUSH & BARNEWITZ, WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. "	&c. "
Celery	" "	" 9 0
French Beans	" "	" "
Peas for Soup	" "	" 0 12
Spinage in Water	" "	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" "	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" "	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" "	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" "	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" "	" 1 4

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Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
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Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.
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SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS,
HAVE always on hand all kind of Jewellery Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Foolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.
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The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
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ESTABLISHED 1834.
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Revised rates for India on all description of Assurances.
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The Annual Cash Bonuses paid during the last Half Century average over 45 per cent. of the Premia paid.
No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES form a special feature of the Society's business.
A MONTHLY premium of Rs. 67 (age next birthday 36) *secures payment of* Rs. 10,000 to the assured on attaining the *age of* 50 or before in case of death.
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Agents and Secretaries,
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FOR SALE.—At AHMEDABAD during the HORSE FAIR, the property of the 1st Bombay Lancers.
Some good sound Grey HORSES, parted with on account of Color Only, and some smart Burman PONIES—some in pairs and some singly.
Also 15 cast horses by auction on the 22nd and 23rd.
Amongst both lots will be found some excellent MARES suitable for breeding.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Quarantine commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse, shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

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DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883 St. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
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A NEW DRESS FOR SIX PENCE.
A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. This economical house wife can save many pounds a year.
BY USING THE
DIAMOND DYES.
They are so simple a Child could use them.
Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours as much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, Sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ltd., 1 & 2 Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agent, TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

☞ FACTS! ☜
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (831 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (561 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Annual meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p. m.
Annual Soiree, Cercle Litteraire, 9-15 p. m.
Evening party at Mr. Carrimbhoy Ebrahim's, Breach Candy, 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Yeoman of the Guard," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Start (s), from Hull; Maria Theresa (s), Hongkong; Goa (s), Calcutta and Coast; and Neera (s), Mangalore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—City of Carthage (s), for Liverpool; Cyril (s), Dunkirk; and Electra (s), Trieste and Venice.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of February, 1889, 2,397; daily average, 85; total of new admissions, 1,111.

LOST.—Lukmeedass Purshotam, residing at Mandavie, reported to the police on Monday that his wife dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 110, somewhere about the Fort on that day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 6th March 1889 the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 32, *viz.*, Rs. 44d. per rupee.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (MILITARY ORPHANAGE).—Pandit G. Wanaye, the secretary, has the greatest pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a donation of Rs. 40 from Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, of Bombay.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Dewchund Waljee, residing at Cazi Syud Street, reported to the police having dropped from his pocket a packet of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 2,110 somewhere between his residence and Samuel Street on Monday last.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6:—

Overture .....Les Chaperons Blancs...Auber.
Quadrille ...Topsy Turvy.....W. Williams.
Selection.....Tannhauser.....Wagner.
Waltz .....Tanzjubilanten .....Fahrbach.
Waltz .....The Lost Cord.....Sullivan.
Gavotte .....The First Kiss..... .....Schubert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE PALITANA CHILD CASE.—The political inquiry into the alleged illegitimacy of a son born to the Palitana Thakore Saheb commenced on the 1st instant at Verawal before Captain W. P. Kennedy, Assistant Political Agent, Sorath. Messrs. P. M. Metha and S. N. Pandit, Barristers, appeared on behalf of Kumar Samatsingji. Palitana is not represented. There are a lot of witnesses to be examined, among whom is also the late Palitana Diwan, Mr. Narayenrao Wasudev Kharkar. The case has created profound sensation throughout Kathiawar.—*Kathiawar Times.*

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mahomed Syed Mookree Street into the circumstances attending the death of a Mahomedan child, Alibhoy Goolam Hussein, aged 1 year and 9 months. Deceased at 6 p. m. on the 25th ultimo, while playing on a cot near an open window on the second storey of a house, fell out of the window and sustained serious injuries to the skull. He was picked up in an unconscious state and taken home. He there remained under treatment of Dr. Jervois De Cunha, but died from the effects of the injury on Monday. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall out of a window on the second storey of a house."

THE EMPRESS HIGH SCHOOL.—On Monday Miss Manning visited this school, which has recently been opened at Chandanwadi for the benefit of Parsi girls. The school has been started by Mrs. Nanabhai Master, who has acquired long experience as a teacher in the Alexandra Girls' School. Miss Manning was accompanied by Mrs. Scott, and the visitors were received by Mr. V. A. Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Mr. D. R. Chijgar. One of the senior pupils read an address of welcome, and some other girls gave songs and recitations, as well as a performance on the piano. The distinguished visitors expressed themselves greatly pleased with what they saw. Garlands of flowers were presented to them when they left.

A RAILWAY POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Rama Vittoo, a B. B. and C. I. Railway policeman, was charged before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a quantity of paper, ink, books, and other sundry articles, amounting in all to Rs. 9-9, the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and Hussain Soomar, a hawker, with receiving the said property knowing the same to have been stolen. It appeared the first accused, who was employed as a night sepoy at the Church Gate railway station, taking advantage of his position, entered the office and carried off the property, which he disposed of to the second named accused, Hoosein Soomar, for a rupee. Subsequently Hoosein Soomar was arrested by the city police while attempting to sell some of the stolen property, and then he pointed out the railway policeman, who admitted selling him the articles. The Magistrate sentenced Rama Vittoo to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Hoosein Soomar to two months' similar imprisonment.

THROWING CARBOLIC ACID.—Minguel Mascarenhas, a Goanese leper, was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. P. Ryan with voluntarily causing hurt to Mary Antone, a Goanese woman, on Saturday, the 2nd instant, by splashing a quantity of carbolic acid on her face and person. The prosecutrix about three years ago was in the keeping of the accused, but on his being attacked with leprosy, she left him and was now living under the protection of another man in Duncan Road. For the past three months the accused frequently used threats towards her. On Saturday afternoon last, while the prosecutrix was returning to her home from the J. J. Hospital with a sick child in her arms, accused met her on the Duncan Road and seized her by the sarree. He then took out a phial containing carbolic acid from his pocket and threw the acid on the right side of her face, a portion of it also falling on her shoulder. She raised a cry, and one Jowha Dhurma, who was passing by at the time, seized the accused. In the meantime the woman's protector, hearing the noise, found a phial containing a small portion of carbolic acid in accused's pocket. He then handed the accused over to the police. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that it was fortunate for the accused that the acid had not fallen into the eye of the prosecutrix, or it might have blinded her for life. As there was no permanent disfigurement caused by the accused's rash act he could sentence him only to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY WHEAT FORECAST.

THE following forecast has been issued by Mr. Ozanne, C.S., Director of Land Revenue and Agriculture:—

Gujarat:—237,500 acres. Decrease general except Kaira. Broach has less than ¼ last year's area. Surat & Panch Mahals scarcely any wheat at all. Condition—Ahmedabad fair, Kaira good. Irrigated wheat 10 to 15 annas. Dry crop 8 to 15. Elsewhere dry crop chiefly and condition bad, 3 to 5 annas.

Deccan—1,224,000 acres, of which 162,500 irrigated. Area everywhere less than last year, though slightly above average in places. Condition—Khandesh and Nasik dry crop, wheat nearly complete failure. Elsewhere poor, except where watered.

Karnatak—594,000 acres. Practically all dry crop. Area above average. Condition—Early promises of good crop disappointed, owing to rain following too soon on sown crop, or to its tardiness, delaying sowing. Rust and want of moisture make crop only middling.

Sind.—250,500 acres. Half in Shikarpur. More than half irrigated. Condition. Good—except Shikarpur. Good rain in February.

Gujarat States.—Area 4¼ lakhs. Baroda nearly one lakh. Condition—Poor. Elsewhere good. In Jhalwad Prant of Kathiawar yield 20 annas expected.

Deccan States.—27,300 acres.

Karnatak States.—117,900 acres. Condition—Like neighbouring British territory.

Khairpure State, Sind.—32,000 acres, crop promising.

General:—Late November rain enable a great extension of sowings, reducing decrease as compared with last year. Prospects, however, not materially improved Poorer than predicted for Karnatak and not improved elsewhere. No return for South Prant of Kathiawar again received, nor for Haidrabad Sind.

THE MILITARY ORPHANAGE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE fourth annual general meeting of this Society was held on Sunday in Nana Sankar Shett Hall at Girgaum, the Hon. K. T. Telang, president of the Society, in the chair. The secretary read the annual report, from which we take the following extracts:—

It is now four years since the Benevolent Society was formally established in Bombay. In spite of many difficulties and troubles it has, year by year, steadily grown, both in strength and usefulness and with feelings of hope and encouragement for the future, the managing committee feel great pleasure in presenting this their fourth annual report for the information of all the well-wishers and of the public generally. The public are already aware of the Society's charitable objects. They are mainly two:—(1) to give help to poor lads studying in Bombay; and (2) to provide chiefly for the maintenance and education of orphans of native officers and men, as well as to give help to their bereaved widows. In regard to the first object the Society has spent during the last year no less a sum than Rs. 358 against Rs. 300 of the last year in aiding 60 poor boys in the shape of fees, books, clothes, &c. Much care has to be exercised in giving this sort of charitable help, and the committee has placed full confidence in the discretion of the secretary. The help, so given, is much appreciated and the grant for this purpose will have to be increased year after year. The second object of the Society is of a wider scope, and has relation to the wants of the families of the poor, pensioned, and invalid native soldiers, who die, leaving poor widows and orphans without support. Such families, looking to the present position, pay and pension of the native sepoys, must be numerous all over the country, and they clearly have a strong claim upon the charitable support of the public. This Society's Military Orphanage is the only one of its kind in the country, as far as we are aware, and as its work extends and rises in public estimation, its usefulness will also extend with it. During the last three years there were in our orphanage more than 60 such orphans, but this number is manifestly small as compared with the number of such families that must exist, needing such support, and in this connection the committee think it proper to refer to the efforts they are making to enlist the sympathy and cooperations of the military authorities in carrying out this portion of the Society's programme. They have already addressed a letter to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, suggesting the establishment of small committees in all the Bombay Native Regiments in order that such destitute families may be able to avail of the Society's help. A reply from His Royal Highness is anxiously expected. If such committees were once established and the poor soldiers' families reached in the way the committee desire, the usefulness of this Military Orphanage would immensely increase, provided, of course, the requisite funds were forthcoming and the real objects of the Society more effectively carried out. Of the orphans so helped by the Society, 25 are already obtained good employment and are earning their living, some in Bombay and some elsewhere, in a respectable way, drawing monthly salaries even as high as Rs. 50. The present number under the Society's care is 39, of whom 14 are old boys and 16 new-comers; 13 boys in all live outside the orphanage, getting from the Society's funds Rs. 40 for their support. This support also extends to five widows, who have the care of their own orphans. The remaining 17 are inmates of this orphanage for whose boarding, lodging and instruction provision is made under the care of the secretary. The orphanage is open to orphans of all classes, castes and creeds.

As regards instruction, the primary course including reading, writing and arithmetic is completed in the Military Orphanage under the supervision of the secretary and the managing committee. After the completion of the course, the boys are sent to some Government or private school. Of the 30 orphans 17 are in the orphanage, learning the elements under a regularly paid teacher, formerly an inmate of the orphanage. Elementary lessons in the work of keeping correspondence and accounts are also given to grown up lads. Besides receiving elementary education, they are taught drill and some other military exercises such as the sword exercise and the single-stick practice on the Back-Bay open grounds, every alternate morning and evening under the Drill Instructor, Vithoo Chawan; who is also clerk in the office and teacher in the orphanage of the Society. They appear on the drill ground in their special uniform, designed and approved of by the committee, and the committee note with pleasure that the boys take considerable interest in the military drill and exercises, and show great aptitude for the work, and in the opinion of military experts, who have seen their work, promise to develope special talent for a military career. Of the total number of orphans admitted into this orphanage, since its establishment in 1885, it is satisfactory to record that one has passed the First L. M. examination and another is studying at the Art's College, Baroda. The third has passed the Public Service examination. Finally now, the financial position of the Society remains to be noticed. The total fund at the disposal of the Society is made up partly of donations and subscriptions to the orphanage and partly of the profits cleared in the newspaper and book-publishing departments. Referring to *donations* the amount received last year was Rs. 1,008-6 against Rs. 621 of the previous year, exhibiting a most satisfactory increase of nearly Rs. 400, which is an indisputable proof of the increasing support the Society's labours are receiving at the hands of the public. Among our donors we have not only native officers who are naturally anxious to give their aid; but also two Europeans, officers of the native army. This number of the latter is no doubt extremely small looking to the interest which our European officers are expected to evince in this kind of work, but the committee have every reason to hope that as the objects of the Society become more widely known and the way in which the Society is working on behalf of the helpless soldiers' families, is better appreciated, more and more donations will come from our English sympathisers in the army. It is further encouraging to remark that the Society has received donations from civilians also. In one case we received a handsome sum of Rs. 200 from a Parsee gentleman, whose name, we are sorry, we are not permitted to disclose. It is, however, much to be regretted that we have not as yet the pleasure of enrolling among our donors any of our native chiefs or princes, though we have under our care actually at present in the orphanage three lads from two of our largest Native States; but the committee is not without hope that such support may by and by come to the Society. The whole amount of these donations is deposited in the Government Savings Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Military Orphanage, and is held as a *reserve*, not to be drawn for current expenditure. The amount stood at the close of the past year at Rs. 2, 341-7-6 accumulating year after year with the annual interest added to the capital amount. The current expenses are met from a different source. It is the newspaper and the book-publishing department. The *Pandit* is the organ of the Society, and is conducted by the secretary. Rao Saheb Sadanand B Ikrishna Paleker, proprietor of the Indian Printing Press, has kindly consented to do the printing of the *Pandit* at a very low rate and thereby placed the Society under a deep obligation. Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent of the Bombay Education Society's Press has obliged the Society by printing some of its works at moderate rates. The Society is likewise under great obligations to those Adjutants and Commandants, who ordered a large number of books for the officers and men of their Regiments, and thus assisted in getting the books a speedy sale. To the Adjutant-General in India, the committee is especially indebted for his best advice for the welfare of the Society.

The chairman said that it was very satisfactory to note that the orphanage had made considerable progress within the last four years, that boys from distant parts of the country were coming in, that they were well looked after, and that the education which they received enabled them to earn their livelihood in a respectable way. He further remarked that, although he did not consider industrial education the only thing worthy of attention in all cases, still in the case of the boys belonging to the orphanage, it was the most important thing to provide for. The orphanage received support and encouragement from military officials, still, having regard to the service which the native sepoy rendered to the country and to his helpless condition, it was quite plain that the orphanage should receive encouragement at the hands of the civil population also. It was further satisfactory to note that the society was working for the interests of the orphanage with zeal, and particularly Mr. Vanowe, its secretary. The chairman concluded his brief remark by requesting those that were present there to lend their support to the orphanage.

The regular business of the day was preceded by a musical entertainment, which proved a very acceptable part of the programme. The report was approved and adopted, and the meeting dispersed after a hearty vote of thanks to the president.

WHAT is perhaps the most lucrative post in the colonial, judicial, and legal service, says the *Pall Mall*, is about to become vacant. This is the Attorney-Generalship of Hong Kong. A few years as Attorney-General in Hong Kong make a man's fortune.

BOMBAY COTTON PROSPECTS.

THE final forecast report for the cotton crop of the late districts is as follows:—

The figured statements include the details of the whole cotton area of the Presidency, but the remarks are confined to the *late* cotton districts and are supplementary of those already made as regards *early* districts.

The latest reports show the gross area in the late districts to be nearly 1 per cent. above the average and over 6 per cent. below the area of 1887-88.

The decrease of area as compared with last year is general except in Sind, which is not affected by the deficiency or lateness of rain for sowing. Such deficiency or delay is the cause of the decreased area of the Presidency. There are exceptions as the figured statements show. Generally speaking the decrease amounts to 12 per cent. in Gujarat (except the States) and from 8 to 12 per cent. in the Karnatak.

"The calculation of outturn (Gujarat, 127,933; Deccan, 124,904; and Karnatak, 83,341), is based on the formulæ prepared by a Committee of experts (which is still the best basis available), and on the annas estimates reported from each taluka. By this calculation (a rough approximation for Native States being superadded) the yield is estimated at 336,178 bales, or slightly above that of last year, in spite of the decreased area. The light yield of the Karnatak, as a whole, has brought down the gross outturn for the Presidency. On the other hand, the yield in the Deccan (Khandesh especially) and in Gujarat has been greater than was anticipated from considerations of rainfall and early prospects. No estimate of the outturn for Sind has been included."

GUJARAT.

Ahmedabad.—There is a very large decrease in Viramgaum, not made up by the increases in Dholka and Sanand. The decrease is due to deficient sowing rain. The rain in September and October was very short, and the crop was only saved by the opportune fall in early November. On the whole, the yield is expected to be greater than last year. The season is late and as yet trade has not become very brisk.

Broach.—The favourable sowing rain caused an increase over last year and a larger increase over the average. There was deficient sowing rain in Jambusar, but elsewhere the deficiency made itself felt on crops other than cotton and induced a larger sowing of that crop. Season commenced well, but as elsewhere in Gujerat the long break in September and October was much felt. The estimated anna yield varies from four annas in Jambusar to fifteen annas in Ankleshwar and Wagra. Crop is late where the November rains were heavy.

Surat.—Area below average. Abundance of dew favoured the ripening cotton and produced an unexpected improvement, going far to compensate for the nearly complete failure of rice. This improvement was checked by the cessation of dew, and the crop is only average. Juar, on the other hand, produced a bumper crop. Cotton season late.

Kaira and Panch Mahals.—Cotton area small. In Kaira yield above average.

KARNATAK.

Dharwar.—Area above average and below last year's figure. The acclimatized Dharwar-American area has increased and the proportion reached by it is nearly four-fifths the total cotton area of the district. In condition the exotic crop is slightly inferior owing to unfavourable winds and blight. The yield will be hardly up to average and considerably inferior to that of last year.

Bijapur.—Area below last year's figure, but above average. Exotic (American) cotton is reported to have been grown on 15,000 acres, or about 5 per cent. of cotton area. Till October, season was favourable, but the clouds of November caused shedding and blight. Yield of exotic variety low (perhaps only four annas), while that of the indigenous kind is as high as twelve annas in Badami, but slightly lower elsewhere.

Belgaum.—Decrease in area considerable owing to lateness of sowing rain in August. October rain was light. In November prospects improved, and the crop is on the whole fair. In Paragad as high as fifteen annas, but lower elsewhere.

SIND.

Shikarpur.—Area 57 per cent. more than that of last year. Yield estimated at fifteen annas.

Karachi.—Small area more than doubled, condition good.

Information regarding Sind is incomplete.

GUJARAT STATES.

Baroda.—Area below average. Sowing rain deficient and untimely. Condition middling and yield estimated at eleven annas.

Kathiawar.—Area slightly above average. Yield improved by late rain, and is estimated at twelve to fifteen annas. Produce not ready for market. Information incomplete.

Cutch.—Area decreased by nearly one-third owing to insufficient rain. Crop middling and yield estimated nine annas.

Other States.—Area 11 per cent. below average. Yield variously estimated at from seven annas in Sachin to fifteen annas in the Palanpur and Rewa Kantha States.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA STATES.

Kolhapur.—Decrease in area of about 18 per cent. due to deficient rain. Condition middling and the yield estimated at ten annas.

Other States.—Area slightly above average, nearly one-third being under exotic cotton. Crop affected by blight, and yield estimated at from seven annas in Jamkhandi to fourteen annas in Miraj.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gerona, s—290 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co 15,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 159 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyons and Co.

City of Carthage s—120 bales gunny bags, Pragjee Hurjee and Co; 1 case instruments, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsula s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Drumberlie s—53 bales sheep and goat Skins, Hajee Esmal, Goolmahmed.

Huntingdon s—825 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 17 bales hides, J Pardhani; 150 cwt myrabolams, C D Jassawalla; 11 cwt tusks, T Topan; 257 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodebai and Co; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 115 cwt ginger, A M Saiwalla.

FOR HAVRE.

Eden Hall s—900 cwt wheat, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 650 cwt horns, R Caderbhoy.

Kepler s—200 bales Cotton, G Lockhart & Co.; 100 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros.

Abana, s—1,980 Cwt Wheat, J. Fachiri; 1,000 Cwt Castor Seed and 24,600 Cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros, 300 cwt Teelseed, J. Fachiri 1,000 cwt Castor Seed and 4,800 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwt ground nuts A Blascheck & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla s—100 bales Cotton, A Blascheck & Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Fernlands s—130 bales Cotton, Lyon & Co..

Lismacrieve s—550 bales cotton A Blaschecks and Co; 220 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tiverton s—20 bales cotton, A Blaschecks and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tiverton s—5 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR GENOA

Manilla s—50 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co; 10 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton, A Blaschecks and Co; 200 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ld.

Clan Graham, s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla, s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld., 100 bales cotton, and 6,760 cwt wheat; Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno, s—4 bales mule twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

Teheran, s—150 bales mule twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—20 bales mule twist, S N Talati and Co; 166 cwt raisins, and 44 cwt sandalwood, P F Talati; 355 bales mule twist, S J David and Co; 4 bales twist, Colaba Lands Mill Co, Ld.

Bisagno s—6 bales mule twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—4 bales mule twist, D M Petit Son's and Co; 10 bales twit; Colaba Lands Mill Co, Ld.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—4 bales mule twist, D M Petit, Son's and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Cyril, 1,545 tons, Capt G Taylor, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Start, 1,534 tons, Capt T Darby, arrived in port yesterday from Hull, with a cargo of coal for the Gas Company. She is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

THE City Line ss City of Carthage, 1,716 tons' Capt J Swan, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R Hadwin, Miss V Tresham, and Master L Tresham.

THE B I S N Co ss Huzara, 1,336 tons, Capt D Campbell, sails to-day for London via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt J B Pearson, Capt A J Wildebank, Mrs Gallagher and 6 children, and Mr W J Farron.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co, ss Maria Theresa, 2,011 tons, Capt F Cossovich, arrived in port yesterday, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Professor Esener, Mr Arnold, Mr and Mrs D'Souza, (as cabin), and 5 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers by the s s Clan Graham, Commander C. Alexanderson, sailing for Genoa and Marseilles this afternoon:—Mrs. Dundas and 2 children, Mrs Hadyn, Mrs. Roughton, child and nurse, Captain Midwood, Mrs. Midwood, Mr. and Mrs Toulmin, Mrs. Steward, two Misses Steward, Mrs. Bromley, Miss Bromley, Master Val Bromley Mc. F. Turner, Mr. Conway O. Grimshaw, and Mr. R Lang.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.C. of Carthage	1716	J. Swan	A	Sir Cha. Forbes & Co.
„ Tiverton	1713	R. Whitehead	B	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Peninsular	2711	H. Wyett	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ C. Graham	1913	Alexanderson	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ China	1391	E. Bellinge	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Nayanza	1121	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
„ Dunedin	1118	P. J. Cumming	L	Purshotam & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1590	Taitt	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	O	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Cy. of Salop	1384	Holmes	P	F. W. Hodges.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffia	1	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
„ Taif	847	Schumaker	2	Hajee Cassum.
„ Bisagno	1199	Cogners	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Thibet	2533	P. W. Case	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Teheran	1670	Sams	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Cyril	1545	G. Taylor	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Abana	1958	Bement	9	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Huntingdon	1461	K. Leug	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kepler	1205	M. Flett	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Start (s)	Darby	Hull, Feb 2.
	Maria Theresa (s).	Cossovich	Hongkong, Feb 13.
	Goa (s)	Shanson	Calcutta and Coast.
	Neera (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Swan	Liverpool.
	Cyril (s)	Taylor	Dunkirk.
	Electra (s)	Mersa	Trieste & Venice.

The following vessels took port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Huzara, Campbell, for London via Kurrachee.
„ Kepler, Flat, for Havre.
„ Clan Graham, Alexanderson, for Genoa and Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lady Gordon, for Colombo.
„ Neera, for Mangalore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Mitchell, Vety Surgn, Bo AVD, on leave, from Poona.
Anderson, Surgn, Madras, Med Staff, on leave, from Bangalore.
Walter, Lieut, Bo Lanc Fusileers, on duty from Poona.

MARCH 4.

Edwards, Lieut, Bo 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, from Poona.
Fraser, Lieut, Bo 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, from Poona.
Stevens, Lt-Col, Bo 3rd Cavy, on leave, from England.
Barry, Surgn, Bo IMS, on leave, from Asirgah.
steel, Vety Surgn, Bo AVD, from leave, from England.
Dukan Lieut, Bl, Hy Contingent, privilege leave, from Hingoli.
Patrick, Lieut, Madras Bedford, Regt, Depot, from Bedford.

MARCH 5.

Faulkner, Lieut, Bo 2nd P N O Grends, on leave, from Poona.
Barry, Surg, Bo IMS, on duty, from Mhow.
Sarkies, Surg, Bo IMS, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY. 28.

K S Dursterville, Capt, Bo RA, on duty, Ahmednuggur, Satara Poona and Kurrachee.

MARCH 3.

Watling Lt-Col, Bo, 4th Bo Infy, on leave, to Baroda.

MARCH 4.

Barry, Surgn, Bo IMS, on duty. to Asirgurh.
Oldfield Lieut, Bo RA, on leave, to Khandala.

MARCH 5.

Anderson Surgn Madras, Med Staff, from leave, to Bangalore.
Lees, 2nd Lieut Bombay, 2, Durham LI, on transfer to Poona.
Rowe, 2nd Lieut, Madras, 2nd, Bedfordshire Regt, 1st Appt to Secunderabad.
Patrick, Lieut. Madras, 2 Bedfordshire Regt, from Depot, to Secunderabad.
Sarkies, Surgn, Bombay. IMS, on leave, to Allahabad.

MARCH 6.

Westmacott, Lt-Col, Bo 28th Pioneers, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 6, 1889.

1. There will be Proficiency class this evening at 6 p.m at the Volunteer Club.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to furnish returns of members, (a) who have served in the Regular Army, (b) who belong to the Civil Service, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted.

3. The whole of the Rifle Ranges will be reserved for "L" Company on Thursday 7th instant.

4. Officers Commanding Companies are reminded of the imperative necessity of completing their company classfiring before the end of this month. There are many men still unexercised and the Commandant trusts that no efforts will be spared to induce members to fire their course without delay.

5. The following promotion in "B" Company will take effect from this date:—To be Sergeant:—Corpora. G. F. Tallent.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

6. The Corps will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m. sharp. Field drill order.

7. The Riding School will be reserved on Saturday next, 9th instant, for members desirous of practicing for the forthcoming Assault-at-Arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, March 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Hon J W Quinton, C S I, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 31st Jan 1889.

Mr E S Symes, B C S, C I E, Chief Secy to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to officiate as Commissioner of the Eastern Divn, Burma, during the absence on furlough of Mr H St G Tucker or until further orders.

Mr H T White, BCS, Secy to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to officiate as Chief Secy. vice Mr E S Symes, CIE, appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Eastern Divn.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E's Personal Staff, with effect from the 10th Dec 1888:—To be Honorary Assistt Surgeons—Assist Surgn Dinobundhoo Dutt, Bengal; Assist Surgn D C Shome, M B, Bengal; Assist Surgn Iyasawmy Pillai, Rao Bahadur, Madras; Assist Surgeon Edward MacKenzie, Bombay; Assis Surgn Dosabhai Pestanji, Khan Bahadur, Bombay; Assist Surgn Mookund Lall, Rai Bahadur, N W Provinces.; Assist Surgn Chetan Shah, Khan Bahadur, Punjab; and Assit Surgn Mehr Chand, 2nd,—Punjab.

The services of Surgn P de Conceicao, Civil Surgn, Naga Hills, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Seconds-in-Command or Assist-Commandants in the Military Police in Upper Burma:—Lieut F W J Caulfeild, Bo Staff Corps; and Lieut B W Morton, 12th Bengal Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C R T Winckley has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establt to fill an existing vacancy.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Reynolds, Depy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, and Supt of Forest Surveys, is appointed to officiate in the first grade of depy Conservs during the absence on furlough of Capt C W Losack, Depy Conservator, 1st grade, Central Provinces, or until further orders.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept. Copies have been sent to the Govts of Fort St George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is opened to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No 2 of 1888.—Colin Dozey, of Calcutta, India, Engr and Manager, Chitpore Hydraulic Pressing Co, Limited, No 97, Cossipore Road, for automatic action for working the grid tables attached to "Watson's Patent Hydraulic Jute Press" into position by the utilization of waste hydraulic power.

No. 141 of 1888.—Theophilus Coad, Electrician, of Forest Gate, County of Essex, England, for improvements in Voltaic or Galvanic Batteries.

No. 3 of 1889.—James Mactear, of Victoria Mansions, in the City of Westminster, England, Chemical Expert, for an improved process of preparing or treating vegetable fibrous material for obtaining fibre therefrom.

No. 12 of 1889.—Alfred Nobel, Engr, of 53 Avenue Malakoff, Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col C A Bayley, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Kotah, is granted special leave, for six months, under section 61, chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lieut C. Archer, Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted, temporarily, as First Assist to the Gov-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge. Lieut Archer was employed as Assist Political Agent at Thal-Chotiali, from the 17th Jan, 1889, to the date on which he was relieved by Major G Gaisford.

Lieut C H Pritchard, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, was posted, temporarily, as Additional Assist to the Gov-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the 22nd Jan, 1889, and is posted as Assist to the Gov-Genl's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The following promotion is made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 21st Dec, 1888:—Kote-Daffadar Natha Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwan Singh deceased.

Surgn H Herbert, Offg Medical Officer, 7th Regt, Bombay Infty, held medical charge of the Western Malwa Political Agency, from the 16th Aug, to the 9th Oct, 1888, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgn-Major R Caldecott on the privilege leave granted to him by notifications of the Govt of India, Nos 1597-G and 1933-G, dated the 20th of Aug and 22nd of Oct, 1888, respectively.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to cancel Foreign Dept notification, No 330, dated 10th December, 1868, extending the provisions of Act XIV of 1868 to the Cantonments of Sipri, Nowgong, Mhow, and Neemuch, within the limits of the Central India Agency.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Christian Missionary in charge of the Mohurbhunj Settlement for the time being to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of the Mohurbhunj State.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. E. Grant, Chief Supt, attached to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta, is granted furlough for one year under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A H Anthony, Assist Accountant General, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta.

Babu Rama Prosonno Ghosh, Supt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as Chief Supt class V, vice Mr Grant.

Mr O T Barrow, Depy Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, N-W Provinces and Oudh, in consequence of the grant of furlough for eight months to Mr A C Tupp, with effect from the 29th March, 1889.

Mr J C E Branson, Assist Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant General, Bombay, vice Mr O T Barrow.

Mr A P Pennell, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as an Enrolled Officer in class IV, and is posted to the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries from the date of joining.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G H Brotherton, Bengal S C,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in No. 20, Tents, opposite the Y. M. C. Association, the very Handsome and valuable French-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, the property of Captain THATCHER, Deputy Assist Adjutant General for Musketry. The same comprises, sofas with cushions, easy chairs, round, with marble top, dining, writing, dressing and washing tables, oval teapoys, cabinets, pier tables, corner what-nots, wardrobes, clothes presses, cupboards mantelpieces, sideboards, dumbwaiters, flower vases, fancy table ornaments, bent-wood chairs and sofas, hatstands, towel horses, Madras pattern bedsteads, screens, Cambay carpets, pictures, dado matting, chicks, and a musical box, &c, &c.,

Property is on view,

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Bombay, March 6, 1889. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOLA DOCTOR STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Vasji Koreji, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 15th October, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee Pirozshaw Contractor, all that piece of quit rent land, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house, situate at Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement about 140 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1400, new No. 8552, old Survey No. 2-1029, new Survey No. 4399, and bounded on the east by a Sweepers' passage, on the west by the Shaik Abdoola Doctor street, on the north by the house of Lalbebee, wife of Lalooniaya, on the south by the house formerly of Jurabibi and now of Borah Abdoola Hoosein Moosajee Oonwalla, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No. 185, and were formerly in the occupation of Kuyrunbibi and her tenents, and are now in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Pirozshaw Contractor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, March 6, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

To be sold during March the valuable household property, horses, carriage, and garden, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel HIBBERT, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand landau with a pair of bay Australian horses and harness.
1 second-hand spring mail phaeton in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, goes well in harness.
1 flea bitten grey Arab horse, 14-3, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 tan terrier bitch, 5 months old.
1 handsome strong 4 seated barouche in very good order.
1 strong victoria in very good order.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

1 Roomy landau by "Mulliner," nearly new patent automatic action, patent Brake, real morocco lining, a rare opportunity.
1 Single seated Victoria, by "Head," London, real morocco linings, quite new.
1 Pony car by "Head," London, new, specially suitable for governesses and children.
1 Roomy landau on C spring suitable for pair, real morocco lining by "Kesterton."
2 Miniature four seated Barouche on C spring by "Kesterton."
1 Single seated office brougham suitable for a single horse by "Kesterton."
1 Victoria (new) painted dark blue with real morocco, being very easy lining by "Kesterton."

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit's Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

The sale of landed property at Hoozaria Street, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Pydhonee, near the Shravak's Temple.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Bai Goolbai, widow of Bomanji Nusservanji Vimadalal, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 6th April next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Pydhonee, near the Hindoo temple, containing by admeasurement, 535 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on the west by the foot path of the public road, on the north by the property of Bai Parvati, and on the south by the property of Chintaman Govindjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, March 6, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF First-class Arab horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa Bin Curtas, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Arab Stables, of Shaik Essa Bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Ludha, Ebram and Co., at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

A number of first-class Arab horses, from 14-1 to 15 hands high and under 6 years of age, the property of an Arab dealer, proceeding to his native country.

Also the property of a gentleman—
1 English-built state carriage.
1 English-built victoria, by Kesterton.
1 English-built mail phaeton.
1 Strong-built double seated brougham.
The horses and carriages are on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture of the latest design by Roberts and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned first-rate mahogany Boudoir semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in excellent order, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, and jars, Hinks's hanging and wall lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, the property of Captain M. BEAN, I. M.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF BOTHAL'S COAL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Mossa Valee—

Ex Maplebranch.

500 tons Bothal's coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of unserviceable stores returned by Corps Hospitals, &c.

SALE OF LOGS AND SCANTLINGS AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the mill premises, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m.—

A quantity of teak, ebony, mahogany, walnut and pine scantlings, also teak, blackwood, darwood, hardi, eyen, and other logs, pine-spars, &c.

Also on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Moola Tyebjee—

About 900 cwt. bolts and nuts of different sizes.

On SATURDAY the 9th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the police station at Parell, opposite Lal Baug, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, photographic camera, microscope, musical box, pictures, carpets, hanging lamps, try-cycle, &c., the property of Mr. W. D. T. HACK.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before sale.

On SUNDAY the 10th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of A. L. WRIGHT, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 6, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,
SURGEON, L. M. & S.,

WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52. Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.

Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahabag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

TELEGRAPHIC advices to hand this morning through Reuter have conveyed little of interest, financial quotations being mostly unchanged, and the produce markets without much movement.

Consols in London remained at 98⅛ ex-div., and Silver was still worth 42 9-16d. per oz.; Indian Securities, Rupee and Sterling, being unchanged at Saturday's quotations, as also were French Rentes and Exchange on London in Paris. We notice a further decline of £1 in Hongkong Bank shares at £52 per share. Another payment of Gold —this time of £100,000—had been made into the Bank of England.

Calcutta Linseed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive *viâ* the Canal in a firm market; but this is the only change reported from Mincing Lane. The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday with a good demand, the total number of 650,000 skins offered having found buyers. The market for East Indian Wheat was also unchanged in tone, and the previous quotations are repeated.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet; Surat steady; and prices unchanged all round both for Spot and Arrival Cotton. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The Spot price on New York remained at 10 3-16 cents, but June Futures were 3 points higher at 10·20 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were comparatively lighter than they have been of late, and the figures for the three years now stand as undernoted:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's] Receipts...	11,000	11,000	13,000
Two days' do. ...	24,000	22,000	22,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	4,928,000	4,911,000	4,866,000

The tame character of the advices from the governing markets continues to be reflected in Cotton business here as far as transactions for export are concerned; while the present position of the market for local yarn offers no incentive to spinners to operate on more than a moderate scale; and although prices are kept steady by the prospect of an early falling off of supplies of the most forward growths, and a considerable curtailment in the outturn of the later, we have again, but a small day's business to report. The purchases of ready new Cotton to-day were confined to Oomra, descriptions of which some 1,500 bales in the aggregate of Jelgaum, at Rs. 199½—203, and Karanja, at Rs. 192½ 95½ changed hands, the balance being made up of Dhulia, at Rs. 195; and and Akola, at Rs. 199. A little old Bhownugger also found a buyer, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT continues firm in tone; but only a moderate day's business is reported again, and prices of all kinds are quoted as before.

SEEDS are in limited enquiry, and few transactions have transpired to-day in any description; but the market keeps steady with prices on the old level for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,253 bales.
Wheat	16,932 cwt.
Linseed	14,737 "
Rapeseed	2,812 "
Gingelly	9,939 "
Ground Nuts	4,036 "

FREIGHTS continue quiet. The County of York (s), has been fixed for Hamburg, for March-April loading, at 30s. per ton, with concessions.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at yesterday's final rates, but at closing we quote 1-32d. lower both for Bank Bills and Transfers, and for Mercantile Paper; but there has been very little doing either way. One transaction is reported in Bank Telegraphic for cash at 1s. 4 17-32d., and something has been done at 1s. 4¼d. for the 15th inst. transfer, which is now the ready rate. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits has been placed at 1s. 4 23-32d.; but scarcely any Bills have come out to-day. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Credits do.	... 1s. 4 23-32d. to ¾d.	"
Francs do.	... 1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved to-day, and the rate of Fours for Money, after being quoted at 98⅛ during the greater part of the day, closed at 98 3-16. For account the rate has advanced 3-16 per cent. say to 98⅛; the other denomination is still called 102½ to 193 nominal.

SHARES.—A few transactions in Mill scrip comprise all the business reported in this market to-day; and the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Jevraz Balloo, at Rs. 1,015; and of Rs. 5 in Ripon, at Rs. 1,155; a decline of Rs. 10 in Howard and Ballough at Rs. 650; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,000 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	1917½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs.	75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	20	230
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	225
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs.	16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs.	20	125
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs.	600	655
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs.	130	1,125
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...			550
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs.	0	1,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	80	530
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs.	25	410
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	all	Rs.	45	360
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs.	0	197½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs.	0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs.	0	525
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs.	10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs.	30	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs.	50	435
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs.	50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,500	1,000	Rs.	120	1,150xd.
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs.	25	50
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct.		103 / 100
Bidham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.		71
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6	p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10	p.c.	575
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs.	5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.		3,200
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.		300
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...		p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...		480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.		23
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil.		470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...		40
Indian Guaranteed Steamship Association	5,000	100	10	10	p.c.	10¼d.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25			6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...		150 / 370
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs	26	91
Mareks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs.	10	80
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13	p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...		10¼xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10	p.c.	215 / 21
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8	p.s.	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs.	19	385
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil		114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.		110
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9	p.c.	30
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	25	...		7
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs.	2	1,295
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	Rs.	90	145
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100		Rs.	10	
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	Nil.		37 / 90
M. M. Mody & Co.						

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KHAREGHAT—March 5, near Cheera Bazaar, Bai Navajbai, mother of Mr. Nanabhoy N. Kharegnat, and daughter of late Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee Kappavala, deeply regretted. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

FLYNN—March 2, at 168, next to Foras Road, West-end, Mrs. Magdalen Flynn, the wife of Mr. J. Flynn, late Chief Translator and Interpreter to the High Court, Bombay, aged 51 years, most deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1889.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have been somewhat severely taken to task for the representations which they made some months since in regard to the large withdrawals of public funds from the Bank of Bombay in July last. Evidently the Government addressed do not share in the belief of certain critics of the Chamber that their intervention was quite unwarrantable. The publication last week, in the *Government Gazette*, of the correspondence which has passed on the subject, and of an exceedingly informing minute by Mr. Westland in regard thereto, would seem to imply that the Government themselves look upon the discussion as neither untimely nor useless. The correspondence covers, for all practical purposes, the whole range of the subject, and constitutes a valuable statement of the commercial and the official views respectively of the important question of the right employment of treasury balances. The Chamber, it will be remembered, complained that without preliminary notice the Government withdrew from the Bank about a crore and a half of rupees, the proceeds of a loan, during the week ending the 28th of July. The first result of this action on the part of Government was to create an unexpected pressure in the money market, and to raise the rate of discount from two to four per cent. This statement of the case was not in all respects quite accurate. The withdrawal was not so sudden as the Chamber supposed, as the secretary to the Bank of Bombay had been in correspondence with the Accountant-General on the subject since the 11th of the month. Substantially, however, and in regard to the practical results of the action of Government, the Chamber were correct in their account of the incident. There is no doubt that the withdrawal of this large sum of money had precisely the effect on the outside money market which the Chamber alleged. The correspondence certainly brings out the peculiar fact that while the Government were giving the usual privilege of being allowed to pay instalments to the loan in advance, and so giving subscribers at once four per cent. interest, money in the open market had for a month previously been worth only from one-and-a-half to two per cent. per annum. The Government appear to have been quite unaware till the fact was brought to their notice by the Chamber that any other rate was obtainable in the market than the official Bank minimum, so that the rapid prepayment of these instalments must have taken them somewhat by surprise. Their own necessities therefore can hardly be pleaded in justification of their rapid withdrawal of the proceeds of the loan.

On that point the Chamber of Commerce, we think, have established their case, and indeed the Government of India, who are as judicial and discriminating in their defence as the Chamber are in criticising them, expend little trouble in providing a specific justification of the course that was followed in this particular instance. They offer rather a general justification and explanation of their method of dealing with treasury balances. First of all the Government endeavour by quotations from the discussion which preceded the passing of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 to elucidate the general principles upon which their policy in relation to these reserves is based. From these it appears that what to other people has seemed a source of commercial strength is regarded by Government as likely to tend rather to commercial weakness and uncertainty. In the despatch of 1874 the Government of India hint, at rather than specifically indicate a sudden withdrawal in a time of military emergency as one of the disadvantages to trade which would accompany a large accumulation of State reserves in the Presidency Banks. Lord Salisbury put the matter more plainly and almost in epigrammatic form when, in 1875, he wrote, "it gives ease for a time and produces a prosperity which is at the mercy of an accident. A political exigency suddenly withdraws the adventitious resource, and the commerce which trusted to it finds itself pledged beyond what its own resources can make good." In some further quotations the Government seem to regard the relationship between trade and the State which would be established by any considerable retention of Government balances in the Presidency Banks as a relation of dependency. In this they seem to us somewhat to exaggerate the urgency with which the claim has been brought before them. And when, as in the speech of Sir William Muir, the State is referred to as having in the beginning of this century supported commerce by putting its financial resources at the disposal of the mercantile community, we are reminded that there have been periods in the history of this Presidency when the relationships between trade and the State were the reverse of those described by Sir William Muir. A glance at the extracts from the early records of the house of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., which were put at our disposal a few weeks since, will show that to Sir William Muir's description of the position of Government in the early part of this century there have been conspicuous exceptions. It is easy to recognise the force of the general contention put forward by Government; but, after all, sudden withdrawals under emergent conditions would be exceptional and infrequent, and it is a question how far considerations based upon abnormal contingencies should be allowed to determine the policy that is to be adopted in normal circumstances. If a substantial and continuing advantage is to be derived from a larger retention of State resources in the Presidency Banks this advantage would have to be weighed against the disadvantage that would follow a sudden withdrawal by the Government in a time of political crisis. We will not attempt to determine on which side the balance of benefit would lie. The discussion, however, would have been even more useful than it is if an effort had been made in dealing with this part of the question to strike a balance between the two sets of considerations.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Westland admits by implication that the State may rightly, and within certain limits, assist the trading community by the disposition that it makes of its treasury resources. The largest and most important of the district treasuries, he points out, are at places where the Presidency Banks have agencies, and there the whole of the Government balances are made available for trade, one important series of remittances (those connected with the financing of the Bombay cotton trade with the Berars) being cited as a conspicuous case in point. If the controversy so far as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is concerned were not at an end, the Chamber might fairly cite this part of Mr. Westland's minute in justification of its contention. It is an admission that the treasuries can and do serve a useful part in assisting the operations of trade. Mr. Westland indeed claims that the Government do a very great deal in that direction, and he admits that perhaps they do not do all that they might. This practically reduces the question to one of expediency and degree, and it is something to have got such an admission upon the record. In publishing the correspondence, the Government have shown that they are by no means indifferent to the considerations that have been brought to their notice, and it is permissible to suppose that if the conditions which prevailed last July were repeated the Government would not act in precisely the same way that they did then. Even on Mr. Westland's statement of the necessities of the administration, there is a margin within which the financial authorities can leave a larger portion of their balances for the service of trade than they have hitherto done. Mr. Westland admits, as one of the leading facts in the case, that the months during which the necessities of the Government are most urgent are not the months when the requirements of trade press most heavily. August, September, October, and November produce far less than their proportionate share of revenue, and the treasury balances are then at their lowest. The commercial community neither require nor ask for Government help at that season of the year. The really urgent time is from February to May, and this happens to be the time when the Government treasuries are most full. The Chamber of Commerce have made a proposal that the Government should put out their superfluous funds on short loans to the Presidency and Exchange Banks. The proposal has met with no favour, partly, perhaps, because it has been misunderstood. Government say that nothing but evil could result from the adoption of the suggestion that they should enter into competition with the Presidency Banks in making loans to the commercial community. But this is not the suggestion that was made to them; the proposal of the Chamber was that the Presidency and Exchange Banks should be invited to tender for loans on the security of Government paper, so that in no sense could the scheme be regarded as one that would bring the Government into competition with the Presidency Banks. As to the danger of reducing the working balances of the country to an unsafe minimum, the Government themselves, who speak with apprehension of that contingency, might be trusted to guard against it. Mr. Westland's memorandum shows that the Government are well aware from actual experience what a safe working minimum is, and with this figure ever before them, they would know the exact point beyond which the issue of loans would be inadvisable. On a review of the correspondences as a whole it is difficult to resist the conclusion that in provoking the Government to show cause against their proposals the Chamber of Commerce have succeeded in getting upon the record some admissions which substantially strengthen their case, and they need not be without hope that their intervention, despite certain uncomplimentary things that have been said about it, will have its influence upon the policy of the financial authorities in the future.

THE Paris correspondent who telegraphed to the *Standard* half a column of information concerning Dhuleep Singh's plan of campaign in India took that gentleman much too seriously, and really made himself an unconscious co-operator in his designs. The nature of Dhuleep Singh's mission in Paris should have put the correspondent on his guard. It seems to be clear that he left Russia with no other direct intention than that of selling his jewels, from which it must be inferred that the most pressing necessity of the moment with him is money. This mighty project for uprooting British rule in India is obviously directed to the same end, and nowhere could the end be so easily realized as in Paris. Dhuleep Singh, we suspect, has been pondering over the question "Who financed Boulanger?" and it has doubtless led him to the farther question "Why should they not finance me?" He is modest in his demands—as modest even as General Boulanger. He would like four millions sterling, but one million will do if he can get no more, and if he can get nothing at all, he will come out alone and declare the Holy War. There is not enough in the scheme to bring him to India, not enough to persuade the most discontented little Talukdar in all India to part with a rupee for the sacred cause. But there is enough to get him a contribution or two from some madcap dweller in the Faubourg St. Germain, and this as a means of eking out the proceeds of the sale of his jewels will be as acceptable to him as a conquest over some of the ninety per cent. of the Princes of India who, he vows, are longing to rise as one man against the hated British raj. An easier way of earning an honest penny would have been to keep a civil tongue in his head, and thankfully accept the very adequate allowance which the British Government gave him until he obstinately threw it away. But in choosing between the life of an English gentleman and that of a down-at-heels hanger on in the European capitals, he has declared for the latter, and he must play his *rôle* as best he can. He is not likely to come to harm, for the army of volunteers whom he means to bring to India on a promise of payment out of the forced loans that he is going to raise when he gets here is not the kind of army in leading which there is the slightest danger. In Dhuleep Singh's former attempt to come to India, Aden was the Eastern limit of his wandering; and in his next descent upon his native land he will not go beyond the Lyons railway station. In Paris he can sell his jewels and pick up a little besides, for though he has written himself down an ass he is in the land which found the sinews of war for Louis Napoleon's enterprises, two of which, at least, were as abortive and much more ridiculous than even poor Dhuleep's voyage to Aden—and back—a couple of years ago.

PRINCE BISMARCK, apparently, would concur heartily with the advice lately given by Lord Reay to the Bombay University to prepare for the administration of one country by careful study of the administration of others. Under the instruction of the German Chancellor, a young official of the Berlin Foreign Office, Dr. Ruhland, Doctor of Political Sciences, has lately come out to India with a view of studying various phases of the administrative and economic life of the country—our commercial law, our systems of land tenure, railway policy and administration, external trade, agriculture, and so on. Dr. Ruhland will go farther East after his investigations in India are concluded, and he will devote two years to his mission. The comparative method of investigation is greatly favoured in Germany, or it might be asked what Prince Bismarck can hope to learn from Indian institutions that can be of value to German administration. The one thing that he can learn with most advantage to the present policy of Germany is the secret of our easy co-operation with the subject races for military purposes. She is about for the first time to try, in East Africa, if she can submit indigenous recruits to the command of German officers. The experiment will be interesting, and upon its result, it is possible, the future of Germany as a colonizing power may depend.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer on all local Governments and Administrations the privilege of telegraphing direct to officers serving under their orders who may be on leave out of India. Any telegram sent in the interests of the officer concerned should be paid for by him, but the cost of despatching telegrams in the interests of Government should be met from State funds.

PRIZES were distributed yesterday to the successful pupils of the Indo-British Institution by Mrs. Jardine. The Hon. Sir Raymond West, who had been asked to preside, congratulated the boys and girls on the satisfactory progress they had made in their education during the past year. He strongly commended the institution to the charity of the Christian community of Bombay and exhorted the boys to testify their love and gratitude for the school by contributing what they could to its funds from their earnings in after life. The annual report which contained several encouraging features, was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Justice Scott, seconded by Mr. W. E. Hart. The Rev. Mr. Goldwyer Lewis proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Raymond West for presiding and Mrs. Jardine for her kindness in distributing the prizes. The proposition was carried by acclamation and at the close of proceedings, hearty cheers were given by the pupils for the chairman and Mrs. Jardine.

MR. INVERARITY presided at a meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society held at the Society's room last evening, when Mr. R. Gilbert drew the attention of the members to the recent rules issued by the chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, relating to shooting and fishing in the reserved forests of that Part of India. After some discussion the following resolution moved by Mr. Lee-Warner and seconded by Colonel Major was carried. "That the Chief Commissioner be informed that the recent regulations for sport in the forests of the Central Provinces have been considered by the Society and that he be invited to suspend the operation of them for the present season with a view of further consideration of their details; at the same time he be invited to acquaint the Society with the principal objects with which the rules are framed in order that the Society may co-operate to effect the policy of preserving the forests and the game which he has in view, without incurring the risk which they fear that the regulations in their present form involve of prohibiting all sport." Further resolutions were

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST FROM SAMOA.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Latest advices from Samoa state that Mataafa has refused to comply with the demand made by the German Commander that he should surrender. He has, however, agreed to a truce and to stop raiding on the German settlers.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.

President Harrison was inaugurated to-day. In his message to Congress he urges the exclusion from the United States of indigent emigrants and firebrands. He protests against the predominance of any Foreign Power over the Panama Canal, and sustains American rights and privileges in Samoa.

The President then says that the duty of Congress is to adjust the Revenue laws so as to leave a small surplus without attacking the Protectionist Tariff. In conclusion he recommends an increase in the United States Navy.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ult., left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. this evening (Monday).

SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Sir Asman Jah left Calcutta for Hyderabad yesterday, and is expected to arrive at Hyderabad on the 20th instant.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

Sir W. Lockhart has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs to the Commander-in-Chief in England.

KASHMIR RESIDENCY SURGEONCY.

Dr. A. Deane, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, will take leave home, and Dr. Owen, the Commander-in-Chief's Surgeon will probably succeed him.

FALL IN PRICE OF OPIUM.

There was a considerable fall in the price of the Bengal opium which took place on Monday's sales in Calcutta, the present fall in price of opium crop in Malwa promises to be very indifferent, and is likely to affect the coming Budget by some lakhs.

BRITISH AGENT IN CABUL.

The British Agent in Afghanistan, writing on the 15th February, says that the Amir was still at Mazar-i-Sharif, and makes no mention of any movement beyond.

A GOOD MARCH.

The G-B, R. H. A., under Major Kingscote, has made a remarkable march from Neemuch to Mhow, having accomplished 166 miles in 104 hours. The battery was allowed no tents or followers, and had the new field marching service scale of equipment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Pandora from Trieste left here this evening for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛ ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes	85⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 9-16.

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH. 4.

10 p.m.	77·3

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	85·8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect, *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam still interrrupted.

Teheran Route interrupted between Suchum Kele and Odessa.

Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 7-59 on Thursday the 7th.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 5.—The barometer has risen generally, but the changes are small, except in North Punjab, where it has risen rapidly. The pressure now is three-tenths above normal in North Punjab and is excessive over the whole of India. Westerly winds prevail in the North-West Provinces and northerly winds in Bengal, hence reduction of temperature in Bengal, where it is two degrees below the normal. Yesterday skies have cleared in North Punjab and Bengal, and fine clear weather obtained over the whole of Northern and Central India.

M. DE LESSEPS' letter to the subscribers to the new issue of Panama shares of February 2 is, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, to be regarded as his final bow to them, and to the old Panama share and bond holders. In telling them that they unanimously chose the person who is charged with liquidating the concession and plant, he washes his hands of the affair. The assurance that he gives of gratitude and unalterable devotion is more than a vain form of speech in his case. Old age has suddenly come upon him. His family do not allow Panama to be talked of in his presence, and the daily levees which he used to hold in his little red study and at his office are at an end. If the season were not so advanced he would go to spend a few months at his villa at Ismailia.

CHILDREN'S FETE AT JAMNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 2.

WEDNESDAY last witnessed a very interesting ceremony in this city. Sheth Damodar Thakershi Mulji, who is on a visit to this place, and is the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb presented prizes to the students of all the local boys' and girls' schools, including the High School. The scene of the ceremony was the Dwarkanpuri, a place excellently adapted for the purpose to which it was applied. The children, who mustered twenty-five hundred strong, were all seated in the spacious square and the verandah around in separate groups, while the *mandap* in the centre was fitted up with seats for His Highness and suite and the ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to witness the ceremony. The entrance was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The space in front was lined with a party of police on one side, while His Highness's band discoursed sweet music on the other. There were present His Highness the Jam Saheb with the Kunwar Saheb, Mr. E. Giles, the Educational Inspector, N. D., Mr. and Mrs. M'Clelland, Mr. and Mrs. Braganza, the Dewan, Mr. Maganlal Bapubhai, Vazir Raghoobhai, Mr. Karsonbhai Poonjani, Daftari Bajibhai, Doctor Dadabhai, Vaids Zondobhat and Bawabhai, Sheth Shankerji, and the leading shethias and merchants of the city. The proceedings commenced by the headmaster, Mr. Khandubhai Indraji Desai, reading a Gujarati speech, of which the following is a translation :—

Maharaja Jam Saheb, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The object with which we have been brought together here to-day is to witness the distribution of prizes to the pupils of all the local schools on behalf of Mr. Damodar Thakershi Moolji. Mr. Damodar is a well known Shethia of Bombay and a native of Khambhalia and Dwarka in Kathiawar. His benevolence is well known in Bombay as well as in this taluka and other parts of Kathiawar. It is not confined to a particular locality or a particular class, but different places and different classes have participated equally in its benefits. The Sheth deserves every credit for the catholicity of his benevolence, and may be heartily congratulated on it. The love which His Highness bears for his subjects is well known to all. He has invariably evinced an anxious solicitude that his people should possess every educational facility and advantage to enable them to enter on the hard struggle of life on equal terms with others—a fact to which the large number of students before you and the fine and splendid school buildings which adorn different parts of this town bear witness. Traders and artisans from this State go abroad, notably to Bombay, and seek both wealth and honour with success. But the tie which unites the ruler and the ruled is so strong that they do not forget in their prosperity the land of their birth. The large sums of money which they annually devote to acts of charity and public utility in their native land testify to their strong love for it; as the king, so his subjects, says the popular adage, and it cannot be a matter of wonder or surprise that the subjects of His Highness the Jam Saheb should follow in the footsteps of their royal master. It will be sufficient to adduce but one example in support of this. Sheth Damodar Thakershi Moolji himself has built an excellent dharamshala in Khambhalia at a great cost. He has made excellent arrangements in it for the wants and comforts of travellers. The civilized wants of the present times, too, have not been neglected, but due provision has been made for it by the addition to it of a reading room and library. Such public building, sadavrats, &c., abound in different parts of this State. The form which the benevolence of these gentlemen takes reflects great credit on them while this State, to which they belong, has every reason to feel proud of them.

We have here to-day the children of eight boys' schools and three girls' schools. Their names and numbers are as follows :—

High School, 224; taluka school, 536; taluka No. 2, 471; branch No. 1, 130; branch No. 2, 143; branch No. 3, 159; girls' school, No. 1, 288; girls' school, No. 2, 230; girls' school, No. 3, 137; Sanskrit Pathshala, 46; Urdu Makhtab, 200; total, 2,564.

These figures speak for themselves. I shall not, therefore, take up your time with any remarks of my own. There are eight boys' schools with 1,909 boys, while the three girls' schools claim a total of 655 pupils. In point of female education, this city is second to no other city with an equal population. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that it takes precedence of them in this respect, not only are the numbers here comparatively greater, but the girls remain at the schools to a more advanced age, and the result is that the higher standards are well supplied with pupils. It would be an inexcusable omission on my part if I were to neglect to mention Mrs. M'Clelland in connection with the prosperous condition of these schools. None of those assembled here are ignorant how this lady, purely from a high sense of public duty, which does credit to her, interests herself in female education. She bestows much of her time and trouble, and even spends her own money to advance it. Nor should I forget to avail myself of this golden opportunity to mention publicly that no sooner are the wants of schools, whether as regards the teaching staff or the equipment, pointed out than they are supplied readily and heartily by His Highness under the guidance and advice of our worthy and popular but unassuming Dewan, Mr. Maganlalbhai. During the ten years he has been at the head of the administration the State has witnessed a continued increase in the number of both schools and scholars, but as he does not like to be praised I shall not say anything more about it. By a fortunate coincidence, Mr. Giles is here amongst us to-day. It adds to our pleasure at this gathering, and leaves us nothing to desire with respect to it. The girls had hoped to receive their prizes at the hands of Mrs. Giles. She has, however, been prevented from attending through indisposition. This will be a great disappointment to the girls, but it would be some consolation to them to receive their prizes at the hands of their beloved and kind friend Mrs. M'Clelland, who has now been requested to perform the ceremony. I shall not tire your patience by claiming your attention any longer, but before I bring my address to a close, allow me to thank Sheth Damodar Thakershi Mulji on behalf of the children assembled here. It would be a vain attempt on my part if I were to attempt to convey to you the joy they all feel in their innermost hearts at the prospect of receiving their prizes at the hands of their kindhearted and benevolent master, the Maharaja Jam Saheb. To-day will be a red-letter day in their school-life, and they will not fail to preserve and cherish their respective prizes as a proud memento of it.

The boys of the Taluka School then recited some Gujarati pieces suitable to the occasion. His Highness the Jam Saheb and Mr. Giles distributed the prizes, after which Mr. Giles addressed the meeting. He thanked Sheth Damodar Thakershi Mulji for his liberality and the interest he took in the cause of education. He next referred to the excellent progress education was making in the State, and said it was all due to the liberal support of His Highness and his popular Dewan, Mr. Maganlalbhai, who cheerfully gave him every support. Sheth Damodardas also thanked His Highness for the honour he had done him by acceding to his request to give away the prizes with his own hands. The girls had a separate part of the spacious building assigned to them, and Mrs. Damodar and a number of ladies had assembled here to witness the distribution of prizes to the girls. Mrs. M'Clelland was requested by the Shethani to perform the ceremony owing to the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Giles. As clothes and sweetmeats were given to every one of the girls, the proceedings did not terminate till a late hour. Both the meetings broke up after the usual distribution of *pan sopari* and *attar*. The large gathering presented a very picturesque sight, and all went away highly pleased with what they saw and heard. Though the gathering was a very large one, excellent order prevailed throughout.

DOUBTFUL as his parentage is, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, the ex-Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is a typical Sikh in one respect. With all their fine qualities the Sikhs are the greatest braggarts in existence; and Dhuleep's threat of turning the English out of India used often to be uttered in the old days. At that time, however, the Sikh Government had a well-equipped army at its back, officered by Europeans, flushed with recent victory, and inspired by religious zeal and the hope of plunder. But if the Sikhs were disloyal—though there is no more loyal community in India—they would no longer be the formidable power they once were. The old warlike spirit is not extinct, as we know from the gallantry of Sikhs who have fought for us; but it is dying out and even in the Punjaub a Sikh rising is not the first danger we have to fear.

MR. KABRAJEE'S MUSICAL SOIREE.

IN response to the invitation of Mr. and the Misses K. N. Kabrajee, a large company of European and native ladies and gentleman assembled at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Monday evening. The assemblage included Lord and Lady Reay, Miss Manning, who has just returned to Bombay from her Indian tour, members of the Governor's Council, and judges of the Bombay High Court. The approaches to the Institute, as well as the hall itself, were very tastefully illuminated. The hall looked pretty with flags and evergreens, and in order to denote some harmony between the decorations and the nature of the entertainment provided by Mr. Kabrajee, some musical instruments, both European and native, were hung around the gallery in pretty devices. Mr. Kabrajee's is a musical family, his children having received the benefit of their father's training in native music, in which he has himself attained a high degree of proficiency. Those who went to the party had, therefore, an excellent treat provided for them. Native songs were interspersed at intervals with the music of Professor Cohen's string band, which played "the Lord Reay March" and "the Lady Reay Valse," among other selections. Mr. Kabrajee's explanatory remarks enabled the European portion of the audience to have some intelligent appreciation of the niceties of Indian music. He showed that the meaningless tomtom, as it is generally considered, has a meaning in its variety of strokes for those who have the necessary knowledge to understand their intricacies. After an overture was played by the band, shortly after the arrival of the Governor and Lady Reay, four of Mr. Kabrajee's daughters sang a song of welcome, to the accompaniment of native instruments, and soon after they appeared again in a Gujerati version of the chorus of girls from the "Pirates of Penzance." The young ladies very creditably acquitted themselves of the performances, and the audience testified to their pleasure by a good deal of hearty cheering. Master Jal Kabraji, a young lad of about 12 years, gave a Hindustani *Gazal*, and interested his hearers by the quality of his voice. His sister, Goolbhanoo, possesses a charming voice, and she shewed its rare capabilities in an Indian hymn which she sang. The exquisite melody of the music found a correct interpretation from the young singer, and she was very warmly cheered at its close. Mr. Kabrajee's daughters were assisted by Miss Mullaferoze, the Misses Hormusjee, and the Misses Kanga, in a chorus taken from a musical rendering of the great Persian epic of Rustom and Sohrab. The song was meant to illustrate the jests and jeers with which a princess assailed Sohrab whom she had succeeded in outwitting. The music was admirably adapted to convey the notes of triumph and derision with which she tormented the baffled hero. Miss Mullaferoze commands a charming voice, which may well be utilized at amateur native concerts. Another interesting item in the programme was a *garbi* sung by a number of Parsi ladies, going round in a circle with measured steps, and beating time with their hands. It may be noted that Miss Jerbanoo Kabrajee considerably added to the attractiveness of the entertainment by the way in which she accompanied some of the songs on the piano. The entertainment concluded with a Gujrati version of the national anthem, in which about two dozen ladies and gentlemen, took part, Mr. Mant presiding at the piano.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 28th ultimo is republished the reply which "A Bombay Citizen" has addressed to the letter of "Hermit in the Mofussil." You have already exposed in your leading columns the flabbiness of the arguments (may I call them) employed by the Bombay Citizen. But will you please allow me through your columns, to ask the worthy citizen to explain one or two points which seem to me to require explanation?

2. The Bombay Citizen says "it must be remembered that the charge of bribery was brought by a clerk against whom the Commissioner had first brought a charge of improper conduct. The native clerk was placed on special duty to ferret out evidence."

Will the writer be good enough to say, for the edification of the public, what particular individual he refers to? The evidence does not show that any against whom Mr. Crawford had brought a charge of improper conduct was employed on special duty.

3. Your local citizen further writes that "there was no evidence against Mr. Crawford when he was suspended."

Will the writer take the trouble of reading the evidence of Messrs. Sindekar, Vinze, Thakar and Phadke before the Commission—stating that they made statements early in July, that is to say, before Mr. Crawford's suspension—and enlighten the public as to what he means by "there was no evidence," and what kind or amount of evidence is, in his opinion, required to justify the suspension of an officer?

4. The citizen also asserts that "it was proved before the Commission that men who confessed to corruption have been promoted."

Will the writer give particular instances in which such promotions have been given.

5. Those who honestly believe in Mr. Crawford's innocence and the wickedness of the natives, have every right to correct the public opinion from their stand-point; and every fair-minded person would be glad to be informed of what each side has to say. But no one will dispute the right of the public to expect that a writer shall not rush into print before carefully ascertaining the facts on which he bases his conclusions; and I do not suppose the Bombay Citizen enjoys an immunity from this general obligation.

March 4. NUDA VERITAS.

ENGINEERS OF PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Rex," in his letter of the 1st instant, appears to be under the impression that steamers leave this port without their complement of officers (engineers). If he had specifically mentioned what particular steamers or lines of steamers, no doubt he would have had the information he seeks after.

"Rex" appears to have obtained a very imperfect knowledge of the conditions under which these vessels run. What little he does possess, seems to have been acquired from a customs officer or some irresponsible person.

He misquotes para. 4, sect. 5, of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act in support of his contention, "that every passenger steamer under one hundred nominal horse-power shall carry an engineer holding a second class certificate of competency." The para. as stated in the above Act is "every sea-going home-trade passenger steamship must have as its only or first engineer an engineer possessing a second-class engineer's certificate, or a certificate of a higher grade." The Merchant Shipping Act does not apply to coasting vessels engaged in carrying passengers in this country; they are certified and ply under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, while their proper complement of officers is regulated by sections 31 and 32, chapter III. of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and is applicable to the whole of British India, wherein it is stated that vessels under 50 horse-power nominal require as their engineer a person possessing an engine-driver's certificate only, while under the Inland Steam Vessels Act of 1884, chapter III., section 28, the limit is 80 horse-power nominal, to which a person holding an engine-driver's certificate can take charge of machinery. To my personal knowledge—and I have occasion to go on board all the native passenger steam-ships leaving this port—the law with respect to certified engineers is strictly conformed to.

Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the owners of the largest number of steamers engaged in this trade, own fourteen steamers, five of which are over fifty and under one hundred horse-power nominal; these as well as the others are officered by men holding certificates as required by the Act I have quoted, which fact "Rex" can verify by applying to the Port Office, where he will find their names, grades, and the numbers of their certificates. If he had done so in the first instance, instead of misrepresenting his case, he would have obtained the information he professes to seek in the interests of the travelling public.—Yours, &c.,

E. S. L. B.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

WHEN the hour arrived yesterday afternoon for the starting of the first race, it looked as if there was going to be a very meagre turn-out as compared with Saturday, the opening day, but before the second race came on all the stands were filled, while the course was also crowded. The racing was much better and more exciting than on Saturday, each event being most closely contested, although there were one or two surprises in the favourites getting beaten, as the results will show. The proceedings were marred in some measure by an unfortunate occurrence in the second race. Lutchman was riding Colonel Willoughby's Syria, and was coming in very fairly, but on the turn, just before making for the post, the horse was jostled, and the rider was crushed against the wooden barricading. It did not seem at the moment as if he had been hurt, for he pluckily held on, and finished the running without, however, getting a place. Then on dismounting, it was discovered his leg was broken and he had to be carried straight off to hospital. He was down on the card to ride Mr. Dale's Holyrood in the next race, but his place had to be taken by a native. The stewards, as on Saturday, were :—Brig.-Surg. A. C. Gaye, Col. S. J. Le Marchant, R. H. A., Col. J. F. Willoughby, 3rd Lt. Cavalry, Col. K. Westmacott, 28th Bombay Pioneers; Messrs. A. Keyser, C.S., and T. M. Filgate, and Genl. J. Hills, C.B., R.E.; Honorary Secretary, Brigade-Surg. A. C. Gaye; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee; Judge, Col. St. LeMarchant; Clerk of the Scales, Col. Willoughby; Starter, Mr. F. G. Johnson.

FIRST RACE.

The Melton Stakes for all Arab ponies landed after 1st September 1888. Distance ½ mile. Only ponies actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers subscribing and ponies purchased from the stables were allowed to enter.

A very pretty and exciting race ended in an easy win for the favourite. After a few false starts Swift went away with the lead; but was quickly collared by Miskeen, who maintained this position for about three-fourths of the journey, followed, however, closely by Kurgan. In the meanwhile the favourite, who had got a good way behind at the outset, was slowly making up, but it was anybody's race until after the turn, when Gazelle got abreast of Kurgan, and then, as they were nearing the post, caught upon Miskeen, passed her, and won a beautifully run race by about a length, about a head and shoulders being all the difference between second and third. Time: 1 min. 56 secs. Result :

Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a p Gazelle, 9st 3lb, Kendall	1
Mr S A W's b a p Miskeen, 9st 3lb, Robinson	2
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's g a p Kurgan, 9st 7lb, Ebrahim	3
Mr Abdool Wahab Khoosram's b a p Kaldar, 9st 5lb, D Greenhalgh	0
H H Aga Junghi Sha's g a p Shanghai, 9st 5lb, Pillajee	0
Mr Saley Jungee's g a p Rajch, 9st 3lb, Mahomed	0
Mr Carsetjee's b a p Gazee, 9st 11b, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Farmer's ch a p Swift, 9st 11b, Mr Locke	0
Mr Farmer's ch a p Modesty, 9st, Mr. Killick	0
H H Aga Khan's br a p Mehlat, 8st 11lb, Oomer	0

BETTING: 6 to 1 against Swift, 3 to 1 against Kuldar, 4 to 1 against Gazelle, 10 to 1 against Mehlet, 12 to 1 against Gazee, 12 to 1 against Modesty, 3 to 1 against Miskeen, 12 to 1 against Raja, 12 to 1 against Kurgan, 12 to 1 against Shanghai.

SECOND RACE.

SELLING RACE for Maiden Arabs, 10st. 7lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200. Distance five furlongs.

This race ended in no little surprise and disappointment, the first favourite, Orator, being badly beaten, and failing to secure even a place, falling far behind at the very start, so much so that it was impossible to recover it. The twelve horses were successful in getting away in beautiful style at the first attempt, Arbid taking the lead, but the second favourite, Lonsdale, which started fairly, speedily collared the lot, and maintained the position till the close, beating Arbid by two good lengths. Time : 1 min. 6½ secs. Result :

Mr Locke's b a h Lonsdale, Rs 200, 7st 9lb, Native	1
Mr S A W's ch a h Arbid, Rs 500, 8st 7lb, Robinson	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Robert, Rs 600, 8st 11lb, Ebrahim	3
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's Sefton, Rs 700, 9st 11b, Native	0
Col Willoughby's ch a h Syria, Rs 700 9st 11b, Lutchman	0
Mr Ali Abdoola's ch a h Knight, Rs 600, 8st 11lb, Kendall	0
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee Kassinath's b a h Rs 490, Najib, 8st 3lb, Native	0
Mr Kemmis's g a h Shoohab, Rs 500 8st 7lb, Native	0
Love Lane Confederacy's br a h Sir Frank, Rs 490, 8st 3lb, Mahomed	0
Captn Fowle's b a g Orator, Rs 600, 8st 11lb, Hobday	0
Mr Farmer's b a g Colibe, Rs 500, 8st 7lb, Ramchurn	0
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Promotion, Rs 600, 8st 11lb, Pillajee	0

BETTING: 12 to 1 against Colibe, 2 to 1 against Orator, 2½ to 1 against Lonsdale, 8 to 1 against Syria, 12 to 1 against Robert, 12 to 1 against Sir Frank, 20 to 1 against Najib, 5 to 1 against Night, 20 to 1 against Promotion, 20 to 1 against Sefton, 12 to 1 against Shoohab, 10 to 1 against Arbid.

THIRD RACE.

The TURF CLUB CUP, a handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds. Distance 1¾ miles.

This was undoubtedly the most exciting and best contested race of the afternoon, although it resulted in another surprise, in that the horses fancied to take first places were out at the running altogether, Samnite and Denmark, who were the favourites, coming in very badly. A beautiful start was made, and all passed the post the first time in a group. When they were half way round, however, Daylight began to be observed between the horses, although up to the close it was exceedingly exciting, Interpreter only gaining first place by about half a length. Time : 3 mins. 18 secs. Result :

Mr Norman's b a h, Interpreter, 8st 5lb, Robinson	1
Capt Payne's b a h Warrior, 7st 7lb, Wool	2
Mr Dale's b a g Holyrood, 6st 4lb, Lutchman	3
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a g Saturday, 8st, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee's b a h Kismet, 6st 7lb, Pillajee	0
Capt Hanwell's b a h Crusader, 8st 4lb, Gibbs	0
Mr S A W's b a h Tory, 7st 4lb, Hobday	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turn of Luck, 8st 7lb, D Greenhalgh	0
Mr Leeke's ch a h Denmark, 8st 9lb, Killick	0
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's, ch a h Grand Duke, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim	0
Mr J G O'Donel's ch c b mare The Spin, 9st 2lb, Capt Anderson	0
Mr Farmer's b a h Viceroy, 8st 2lb, Ramchurn	0
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Samnite, 9st 7lb, Kendall	0
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a h Silvermane, 9st, Noormahomed	0
Mr M C M's b a h Ringleader, 8st 3lb, Native	0

BETTING: 4 to 1 against Denmark, 6 to 1 against Grand Duke, 6 to 1 against Turn of Luck, 3 to 1 against Samnite, 4 to 1 against Interpreter, 10 to 1 against Tory, 10 to 1 against Saturday, 6 to 1 against Holyrood, 20 to 1 against Viceroy, 20 to 1 against Kismet, 20 to 1 against Ringleader, 20 to 1 against Warrior, 20 to 1 against Crusader, 20 to 1 against The Spin.

FOURTH RACE.

The SECOND DEALERS' Plate for Maiden Arabs landed after 15th September 1888. Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers who subscribed, and horses purchased from the stables that subscribed, were allowed to enter. Distance 1¼ miles.

After two false starts the fourteen horses entered got away in grand style, although Moonbeam who took the lead at the outset, did all the running for about half the distance. But she did not manage to keep this up, falling off and gaining the post a considerable distance behind. The favourite, Ruby, eventually won easily by about three lengths. Time : 2 mins. 22 secs. Result :

Mr B's b a g Ruby, late Manchester, 8st 4lb, Robinson	1
Mr S A W's g a h Emerald, 8st 12lb, W Brewty	2
Mr Abdoola Farri's ch a g Acrobat, 7st 9lb, Native	3
Mr Grant's b a c Lansdowne, 8st 9lb, Ebrahim	0
Mr Kalifa bin Esau Kalifa's ch a g Merrylegs, 8st 8lb, D Greenhalgh	0
Mr Bowen's g a h Campomento, 9st 2lb, Hobday	0
Mr Farmer's b a h Pater, 9st, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Ashraff, 9st 2lb, Wool	0
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a g Sweet William, 8st 4lb, Pillajee	0
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Cost Price, 9st 3lb, Native	0
Mr Dale's g a g Greymorn, 7st 10lb, Gibbs	0
Mr Ali Abdoola's g a h Sultan, 8st 13lb, Kendall	0
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a c Moonbeam, 8st, Noormahomed	0
Mr Mahamood Aboo Shooba's ch a g Forat, 8st 8lb, Saley	0

BETTING: 6 to 1 against Moonbeam, 2 to 1 against Ruby, 3 to 1 against Campomento, 5 to 1 against Sultan, 20 to 1 against Farat, 20 to 1 against Cost Price, 20 to 1 against Emerald, 6 to 1 against Sweet William, 20 to 1 against Ashraff, 20 to 1 against Peter, 20 to 1 against Acrobat, 12 to 1 against Lansdowne, 12 to 1 against Merrybegs, 12 to 1 against Greymorn.

FIFTH RACE.

H. H. AGAKHAN'S PURSE.—For all Maiden Arabs. Distance 1½ mile.

The last race was timed for 5-45 p.m.; but it was fully half an hour later ere the horses were sent off, and several false starts added to the delay. A good race was, however, witnessed after they did get away, and although the favourite won, it was a hard contest. Time, 2 mins. 56 secs. Result :

Mr Ali Abdoola's ch a h Scimitar, 9st 10lb, Kendall	1
Mr Farmer's ch a c Napier, 8st 5lb, Killick	2
Captn Fowle's g a h Shahab, 8st 12lb, Robinson	3
Mr Framji Dorabjee's b a c Sweet, 8st 3lb, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a h Duke, 8st 12lb, C B Mohamed	0
Mr Nesserwanjee Nowrojee's b a c Young Nadershah, 8st 3lb, Hobday	0
H H Aga Khan's b a c Earthquake, 8st 3lb, Owner.	0
Aga Moochool Shah's br a h Earyalus, late the Prince, 8st 12lb, D Greenhalgh	0
Mr S A W's ch a c Benevolence, 8st 3lb, Ebrahim	0
Mr Chamundi's ch a h Echo, 8st 10lb, Wool	0
H H Aga Junghee Shah's ch a h Nero, 8st 12lb, W Brewty	0
H H Aga Junghee Shah's g a h Diamond, 9st 3lb, Mr Locke	0

BETTING: 12 to 1 against Diamond, 2 to 1 against Scimitar, 3 to 1 against Napier, 12 to 1 against Sweet, 12 to 1 against H. Nadershah, 8 to 1 against Shahab, 20 to 1 against Earthquake, 20 to 1 against Nero, 12 to 1 against Duke, 12 to 1 against Benevolence, 20 to 1 against Echo, and 20 to 1 against Euryalus.

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. G. T. Sheppard's admirable letter published in your paper some time ago on agricultural enterprise has encouraged me to make the following observations on a similar subject.

When aspiring young natives of the Bombay Presidency, panting to learn the art of tilling the ground have proceeded to Madras to be instructed in the agricultural college there it would appear high time that such an institution should also be founded in this part of India. The Western Presidency will be greatly benefited by such an institution, as there are extensive tracts of arable land in this part, it has an inexhaustible store of rich virgin soil, and there is every probability of the production of abundant crops. But the disinclination of the greater part of the well-to-do people to countenance any innovation, and the utter helplessness of the cultivators in successfully carrying out anything calculated to their advantage, have been the chief obstacles to this part of India deriving the wished for benefit of an Agricultural College.

The naturally wealthy soil of western India has for years together yielded inexhaustible mines of gold, though in a crude form; but the same soil in its present exhaustion is incapable of yielding much more. The Deccan has already an Agricultural College, but unfortunately Guzerat is now under the same predicament with respect to the Deccan, as some time ago the Bombay Presidency was with respect to Madras. Not only is absolute prefrence given to the Deccan, but Guzerat is utterly neglected. What has Guzerat done to deserve this? Is it because Guzerat is acknowledged as the resort of agriculturists from time immemorial? Is it because Guzerat's fecund land has supplied her barren neighbours with plenty, when even a morsel was a real boon to them?

Confident of the superior fertility of the land of Guzerat, Ahmedabad applied for an Agricultural College of its own. But it did not succeed in making any impression on the mind of his Excellency Sir R. Temple. But while doing so it, overlooked the better claims of some other places of the province. If there is any city in Guzerat that is suited for such an institution, it is not Ahmedabad, but Broach. For Broach has been all along the chief emporium of commerce, the centre of enterprise, and the marct of textile fabrics. It was so even at the time when Ahmedabad took pride in being the chief city of the Mogul Empire in Guzerat. Now, when Ahmedabad prides itself on the bestowal of literary lore to the unpolished mind, Broach is always reckoned as the city of factories and cotton mills, which are unsurpassed by any other town of this vast province. The majestically flowing river Nerbudda, over which Broach conspicuously stands, offers peculiar advantages and facilities in its export and import trade. In addition to direct communication with this town by rail, its commerce derives farther advantages through ships and "buttellas" plying on the river. When the waters of this river over-flow every year to a greater or less extent, the naturally rich soil of Broach is rendered richer by the alluvial deposits left behind by the subsiding flood. It is the only place in Guzerat, whose cotton has a constant demand in the best markets. Broach, then, as the enviable repository of a fine soil, situated on an elevated tract of land, commanding the most favourable position, and as the seat of active, honest, industry and useful arts, has already won for itself the proud name of the "Modern Liverpool" and the garden of Guzerat. The great industrial exhibition of 1868 held in Broach on account of the manifold advantages the city enjoys over other towns of Guzerat, has made its name particularly conspicuous in the Bombay Presidency, and it would be only doing her justice to establish there an Agricultural College.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALA.

Broach, March 3.

SCIENTIFIC SHIKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposal of certain Government servants, presumably men of vast leisure, to reserve large tracts of forest land for the preservation of big game is so utterly and palpably selfish, that it only needs a small addition to make it sublime. They should reserve a village here and there to breed ryots as food for their pet carnivora. I sincerely hope, however, that Government will learn to appreciate their schemes at their true value, and will also remind the gentlemen in question that they are not the servants of John Company, but of the Indian Empire. They really appear to be trying to increase the number of dangerous wild beasts, while the authorities are paying large sums annually for their destruction. The means employed heretofore for the destruction of the larger carnivora do not seem to have been at all adequate if one may judge by the reports that are published annually detailing the deaths due to the attacks of wild beasts; it is therefore time to seek for additional means of destruction which shall be cheaper, safer, and more effective than those usually employed. Tigers and panthers answer clearly to the description of vermin, why, then, should they not be poisoned off like rats? Suppose a pariah dog to be tied to a tree in the way of a tiger, his skin rubbed with some powerful alkaloid poison, and a muzzle put on his head to prevent him from licking himself, but so arranged that he might howl to his heart's content. I am sorry I cannot name the poison, as my only scientific doctor friend has gone out shooting for a few days: however, I may say, generally that the poison ought to make a tiger squirm in five minutes (more or less). You see, sir, this scheme of mine disposes of two vermin at the same time, one serving as a bait for the other. The cost would be very little more than that of the poison and the string to tie up the dog, so the sale of the tiger's skin should result in a considerable profit to the villager. Let me add that the poison should be one which would leave unmistakeable traces if used on a human being. I know quite well that my proposal will raise a howl of indignation among the sporting fraternity, so, as I am in for it, I may just as well have the first word with them. Your true sportsman, in spite of his many excellent and manly qualities, is a good deal of a fraud. As Daudet has it, he has made quite a "marmalade" of tigers, but the tigers are just as lively and very little scarcer than before. But then, while the shikari only gives his *leisure* to the tiger, the tiger makes a business of the village cattle and of the villagers; he gives his *whole time* to them. Besides, the shikari is not always uppermost in his encounters. The tiger not unfrequently kills him, and this, to my mind, is quite as undignified as if a patient arose and slew his doctor instead of succumbing in the usual manner. It is clear that we cannot

come, and that an institute like the one now proposed will scarcely be taken advantage of. This objection has very little force; for opportunities have to be created at favourable moments, and the beginnings of all undertakings are always modest and small, but according to the merits thereof they grow and flourish in course of time. Nature's processes are slow, and we shall have to bide our time to see our proposed Institute become a real centre of usefulness in the cause of female education, as we fondly expect it to be.

It was a most happy and opportune idea that suggested itself to Mr. and Mrs. Aston (applause), and we must heartily thank them for enlightening and guiding us in this matter, and taking so much pains to assist us in this difficult yet momentous undertaking.

It is most auspicious, that we have amongst us here to-day, Miss Manning who has travelled a long distance to give her support to the movement. (Applause.) She has all along taken special interest in the welfare of this country, and in female education in particular, and her presence will I have no doubt add to the success of our undertaking. (applause.)

How much the Institute will be able to accomplish and in how many different ways it will prove useful need not be numbered in detail. Much of it has been clearly set forth by our worthy chairman, but one feature of it deserves specially to be noticed, and that is the facility that it will afford for free social intercourse between European and native ladies. At present there is nothing like a platform or a common place of meeting for females of different nationalities, sections, or castes, and the great benefit that arises from interchange of good thoughts is entirely lost to the ladies of this country, whether they be educated or not. It is at rare intervals that some of them meet their European sisters for a few minutes. There is nothing like real intercourse, so that true western refinement is never brought home to the minds of our ladies. This sad want must soon be supplied. India aspires to take high rank in the civilization of the world, but it can never expect to do so unless Indian mothers are like the mothers in the West. It is said that great men have had great mothers, and the sons of India must take special care to see that the mothers of the coming generation are fitly educated and have relatively the same facilities that the male portion so selfishly enjoy. The plan proposed to-day is eminently a practical one. Indian conservation cannot take exception to it, for the institution will be specially set apart for ladies only, and even the most orthodox cannot have any objection to send the ladies of their family to associate from time to time for a few hours with other ladies albeit of a different nationality.

Interest once awakened, we shall find that the ladies will take to it in greater numbers, and make commendable progress.

I confidently hope that you will all heartily join in supporting this project which has been so happily conceived, and which with a little earnestness on our part bids fair to establish on a sound footing a model institution not only for this Province, but for the whole of India. (Applause.)

Mr. A. V. Kathwate in speaking to the proposition said that after the able and exhaustive speeches of those who had preceded him he could say very little that was new. However, the subject before the meeting was such that every one could have something or other to say on it from his stand-point. Reforms, he said, were of two kinds: some consisted in the restoration of good institutions and customs that were lost, and others consisted in borrowing those from other people.

The reform in question was partly restoration and partly borrowing. In ancient times, women used to receive the highest education, and hence educating them was a restoration of an old state of things. But in another sense it was a borrowing. In the case of men as well as of women a new thing was required to be done. In old times learning as well as power was the possession of the highest classes only; the modern tendency was to impart both to all classes of people. This was a new thing. As with men, so with women, the effort to bring about the general spread of education was a feature quite new. The object he had in view in pointing out this double nature of the scheme in hand was, that it thus recommended itself to conservatives as well as reformers. As a result of modern education, the ideas of men had undergone great changes but they were unable to give effect to their changed opinions for want of sympathy from women. For example, men had conceived notions of charity which were quite different from those of women. The first ideas of charity of the Indian people were good but they had been very much corrupted by time, and from the best motives women proposed objects of charity which men could not by any means approve of. Again in sanitary matters, the convictions of men were on one side and those of women on the opposite side. Men had learned to look upon epidemics and other diseases as due to natural causes which could be removed by human efforts, and women believed that they were due to chance or to causes over which men had no control. Turning again to the question of early marriages men had learned to think that it was good to postpone the marriages of their children to a later age. While women from the same motives, namely, desire of promoting the welfare of the children, thought it their duty to have the marriages celebrated as early as possible. Both from the best of motives widely differed in their actions. Now how was progress possible unless both men and their wives co-operated with each other? (Applause.) Would it be well to depend upon education in school for preparing women for this great work? To do so would be to postpone reform, for an indefinitely long time. Girls took education for two or three years, and after leaving school joined the class weighed down by prejudices of long standing. The influence of the little education they received was acted upon by these prejudices and the real result by way of reform was very small. It would not do to trust to this process for bringing about the desired results. Therefore not only girls but ladies must be educated, and the only possible way of doing that was the one suggested by Mr. Aston. Several advantages would be derived from the institute proposed. Fixed hours for taking regular lessons would never suit grown up women who were responsible for household management. If, therefore a place, were established where women could go whenever they had leisure, and find means of obtaining useful knowledge, a great good would be done. The contemplated institution would, as it were, have an educational atmosphere about it: Newspapers, books, music, specimens of drawing, painting &c. Newspapers would be a great educating agency not so much by themselves as when they would be read in company and their contents discussed by native ladies with more advanced European ladies. They would then impart excellent knowledge in all subjects. Another and very important advantage which would be derived from this institution would be to establish a more free intercourse between native and European ladies. Great thanks were due to European ladies who from motives of disinterested kindness and benevolence tried to improve the condition of native ladies. Yet highly praiseworthy as their efforts were, there was one defect about them; these ladies were not sufficiently well acquainted with all the habits and customs and surroundings of native ladies, and hence their advice had not that value which it would otherwise have. The fault, however, was not of the European ladies but of the natives themselves. The Hindus were an exclusive people, and Hindu women were more exclusive than men. Thus their requirements and circumstances were not properly understood by European ladies, and hence their advice could not be the best. The Hindu civilization was an ancient civilization, and there must be many things in that civilization which must be well suited to their circumstances and there must be many things in the western civilization which could not be good for the Hindus. If European ladies understood accurately all Hindu institutions, they would not recommend all their customs and institutions to Hindus, but they would discriminate between what was good for them and what not. When European ladies, therefore, took so much interest in the welfare of the women of the country, it was the duty of the Hindus to give them the best opportunities of correctly understanding them. For this and other reasons it was the duty of all to assist this movement to the best of their power by pecuniary as well as other aid. Ahmedabad was situated in the midst of Native States, and leading inhabitants of Ahmedabad doubtless had influential friends in Native States. It was the duty of everyone to press the general usefulness of this institution on their attention, and thus secure substantial aid from them. Some of the States were not in a position to establish such institutions by themselves but if they aided this institution, the women who received some education here would be able to go to the territories of those States and by the education they would impart to the women and girls there, could make some return for their obligation. In conclusion, Mr. Kathwate hoped that all men, whether conservatives or reformers, would spare no pains to aid this institution and thus by their acts prove their gratitude to Mr. Aston for originating this well devised scheme of an institution which undoubtedly was destined to throw its light on the whole of this country. (Applause)

Mr. J. E. Tamna also supported the proposition and said several years had elapsed since Miss Mary Carpenter had met them in that very hall. Her mantle had fallen upon Miss Manning who was now among them. (Cheers). Looking to the progress made during the last half century, he thought they had no reason to congratulate themselves. The work had been commenced in the wrong direction, and their progress necessarily was not satisfactory. He had seen flourishing girls' schools in villages and he did not agree with those who thought that women were slow to avail themselves of the educational advantages provided for them. The Female Training College was a good instance, and he had no doubt the proposed Institute would be a success.

Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram then explained the substance of the above speeches in Gujarati and earnestly appealed to the audience to help the movement. He reminded his hearers that they could boast of learned ladies like Gargi—and that female education was no novelty. He dwelt on the duty of enlightening the mothers of the nation, and pointed out in vivid colours and glowing language the benefits that would accrue. He was listened to with the deepest attention and at the end of his long speech was greeted with applause.

Miss Manning, who was received with cheers, then spoke as follows:—I have been much struck by the cogent arguments put forward by the speakers this evening. I only wish I could have understood the speech of Mr. Mahipatram Rupram. The subject of the discussion is one requiring much local knowledge, and I feel that others can judge far better than I can as to the probability of success for the proposed institute. But no one can wish more warmly than myself that its establishment may prove practicable. In England it is surprising that so many facilities now exist for ladies' instruction and study, but it has only lately been so. We have several Colleges for women, of which Girton College near Cambridge, containing about 100 students, was the first, and there are classes without end for giving help in all branches of learning, and libraries and reading-rooms to which women have access. There are, besides, societies, connected with education, most or all the members of which are women, as the Head Mistresses' Associations, the Assistant Mistresses' Association the Teachers' Guild, and so on. Moreover, Art Societies and Reading Needle-work Societies have been formed, so that there is no lack of opportunities of cultivation. And this not in one town only but all over the country. These facilities arose out of a demand for them, that is when ladies began to show a desire for study and culture, people came forward to meet their wish because it was felt to be a reasonable one. Now of course things are very different in India. Education, except in a very limited way, has been discouraged here; yet we find already some change. In most towns it might be hopeless to expect to found to any purpose such an institution as is thought of for Ahmedabad. But on the Western side of India the purdah system has less force, and there seems also to be a growing desire here like that I have referred to in England to become more educated. The existence of the Gujerat Ladies' Club—the members of which I have had the pleasure of meeting—is itself a proof of the anxiety of the ladies of this city for an increased opportunity of development. The two important requirements for the Institute seem to me to be personal activity and money. Such an attempt can not be successfully made without much constant and serious effort. And in order to secure good teachers and appliances, funds are essential. I trust there are many ladies in Ahmedabad who will make some leisure for carrying out this scheme, and as to funds the gentlemen of this country are very ready to promote a movement that promises benefit to their countrymen and country women. If the Institute succeeds its good results as has been observed, will not be confined to one city, for it may serve as a model for other places, and education may be indirectly helped in many parts of India. Our Committee in London will be very pleased to hear of this action on the part of the Gujerat Branch of the National Indian Association. They always consider that the special education work undertaken must be decided on locally. The Madras Branch has introduced Home Education Classes for instructing ladies past the school age in their own homes. At other places efforts are made in the direction of training teachers. I am much obliged to Mr. and Mrs. Aston for inviting me to come again to Ahmedabad for this meeting, and I shall look anxiously for news of its results on my return to England. (Continued cheers.)

Mr. Dastur then addressed the meeting, and moved the following proposition: "That this meeting approves of the proposal to establish a literary institute for women, and authorises the Gujarat Branch of the National Indian Association to collect subscriptions for the purpose, and to make arrangements for founding an institution on the lines sketched in the chairman's address." He said he felt no doubt that the meeting was at one with him as to the necessity of such an institution, and he suggested that his Hindu friends should in every marriage make a handsome gift to the Institute. Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal seconded the proposition in an able speech in which he said there was an institute like the one proposed, at Calcutta—that it had proved successful—and that, while in that city, he had come to know of a magazine edited and written by Hindu ladies for their sisters—He hoped that his own city would set a good example of higher female education, and felt confident that the Association would spare no pains to make the Institute a success.

Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal was followed by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal who stated that the Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles, was in favour of the movement and read extracts from his letter in which it was estimated that at the outset the annual expenses would amount to about Rs. 1,500 per annum. Mr. Giles wrote: "I am sorry that I shall not be present at the meeting. Had I been present, I should have had great pleasure in seconding a proposition in favour of the establishment of a Female Literary Institute in Ahmedabad. Mr. Aston pointed out at the meeting held on the 19th that this Institute would probably become the cradle of an advanced system of education for women, and this appears to me to be a point which deserves the attention of the members of the Association and the public. It is obvious that the development of social intercourse between European and native ladies and gentlemen will be greatly assisted if there is a common ground on which they can meet, and if they find topics of common interest on which they can converse. To a great extent this common ground exists for European and native men, but not for ladies, and the chief reason is that the education of Europe an and native ladies is so widely different. Men in India obtain a higher education which puts them on a par with Europeans, but native ladies as a rule, and in a town like Ahmedabad, receive a very slight education and that principally in the vernacular. I believe, therefore, that in any proposal put before the general public with regard to this Institute, the prospect of a really sound higher education for the young ladies of Ahmedabad should be clearly held out. Those who may have met some of the Parsi young ladies who are now being educated in the best European schools of Bombay, will understand what I mean by really sound higher education. . . . There is plenty of opportunity for the generosity of the public and of individuals, and I can only hope that they will rise to the occasion. The ultimate success of this movement must depend much on its being established on a sound and attractive basis at first, and to secure this the more funds that can be accumulated before actual steps are taken to start the Institute the better." The speaker also hoped that the public would rise to the occasion. He knew that the people of Ahmedabad were very thrifty and economical, but he could assure them that the Institute was the very best investment. The accumulation of money was but a means to an end—and the end according to different standards and different views was either personal happiness or the greatest happiness of the greatest number or the perfection of the race. He asked if any of these ends was attainable so long as the present wide disparity between the acquirements and accomplishments of the two sexes subsisted, and so long as they had on the one hand a College teaching young men up to the second B. A. and on the other a school teaching girls at the most up to the 3rd or 4th English standard. The Institute was intended to bridge over this great gulf, and he besought his hearers to support the proposal earnestly, heartily, and liberally. The proposition was then put and carried by acclamation. Mr. Sethna then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman in a neat speech in which he said it augured well for the movement that the leaders of both the parties in their civic parliament were at one as to it, and that official countenance was not withheld from it. Mr. Krishnarao Bhalanath seconded the proposition and it was carried with cheers. The meeting was then dissolved.

MILITARY NEWS.

It is notified for information that the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regt., arriving in the Euphrates will be disposed of as follows:—On arrival a part of the head-quarters of the regiment, the detachments for Cannanore, Calicut, and Metapolium, in all about 600 rank and file, 15 officers, 3 ladies, and the bulk of the baggage will be transhipped on board the I. G. ship Dalhousie; the remainder, consisting of about 8 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, and 260 rank and file, will be landed and attached to the Colaba Depot to await the return of the Dalhousie from Calicut. This latter party will be embarked on board the Dalhousie on the 16th inst., and be sent to Calicut, 3 officers will be sent to Metapolium by rail. The officers elected should report at the D S office as soon as possible after landing.

DIVINE SERVICES.

MISSIONARY CHURCH GIRGAUM.

ASH WEDNESDAY, 6TH MARCH 1889.

6 p.m.—Shortened Evening Prayer, Communion Service and short address.—Hymns 119, 483, and 140.

THE PANCHKALASHI CASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with astonishment a portion of Dr. Dymock's address at the Anthropological Society's meeting, a report of which appeared in your paper of the 2nd instant. Dr. Dymock says that the Panchkalashis (whose real name by the bye, is Somovanshi Kshatriyas) are Shudra caste, that they formerly were cultivators and milkmen, and that they now profess themselves to be Kshatriyas. Nothing can be farther from the truth than this statement. The Somovanshis are not of a Shudra origin, but are Kshatriyas. They have a certificate to that effect (in the possession of a gentleman at Thana) from Shri Shankar charya, the spiritual pontiff of the Hindus. He has granted it on the merits of the case, and *not* for the consideration of a *douceur*, which he has no reason to take, being in possession of almost illimitable wealth. A philologist too, on comparing the surnames of the Somavanshi Kshatriyas with those of the Shudras, will at once decide that the two classes are entirely disconnected. I was almost tempted to consider the latter point in detail, but the fear of becoming tedious has deterred me. Further on Dr. Dymock says that the Somavanshi Kshatriyas (whom he calls 'Panchkalashis,' a nickname which has stuck to the class, but the origin of which is undecided) at least it is not what he gives) are now mostly employed as clerks in Government and other offices. What he means to convey is that they were formerly not *capable* of holding such places. If he inquires of any intelligent 'Panchkalashi,' he will be given a long list of 'Panchkalashis' who held important judicial and administrative posts in the Honourable East India Company's service; and the headman or Patel in almost all the villages in Salsette and Bassein where there are many people of other high castes, was invariably a 'Panchkalashi.' Now what do those facts show? Simply this—that the intelligence found in this people is not that generally found even in the highest Chudra classes. Western education began to be cultivated here after the downfall of the Peshwas, and since it is impossible for any social class to rise higher intellectually within two generations, it is as clear as daylight that the Somawanshi Kshatriyas were already all advanced in intellectual progress. And they could not have advanced during the *regime* of the Peshwas, who viewed the advance of non-Brahmins with a jealous eye, and did their utmost to keep them down. Thus, it is evident that the Somavanshis have stood higher than the Shudras in the social scale. The late Mr. Harji Keshavji, in an education book printed in 1835, described himself as a Somavanshi Kshatriya.

Dr. Dymock says that the 'Panchkhalashis' were cultivators and milkmen. If 'cultivator' signifies a day-labourer on a farm, then only can the lowering of position which it brings be apparent. But none of the people are day-labourers. They are peasant-proprietors (paying rent in the form of a land-tax to the Government) or copy-holders of the State. It does not follow that because a person owns land and cultivates it with hired labour (as most of the 'Panchkhalashis in the moffussil do) he must be of the lowest caste. According to this view of Dr. Dymock's, peasant-proprietors would be nearly at the bottom in the social and consequently intellectual ordering of the classes. But here I beg to differ from him. If he reads J. S. Mill's Political Economy, book II, Chapt VII, or the opening chapters of W. T. Thornton's 'A Plea for Peasant Proprietors,' he will be soon aware of his mistake. As to their being milkmen, I allow that some of them were dairy-farmers (few of them are so now), which is not the same thing as being milkmen. A person whose farm is well-stocked does not consume the whole produce himself, but sends it to the market. Milk could not find a market in the country, where almost every one kept a cow; so butter was generally prepared for the market. In the Concan, there are many Brahmin peasant-proprietors and dairy-farmers, but they are none the less Brahmins for that. This consideration must also be allowed in the case of the Somovaushi Kshatriyas.

Dr. Dymock may have been misled by the account in the Thana Gazetteer. This was written by a Parbhu who has devoted twenty pages to the history of his castefellows, the number of whose families in Thana can be counted on the fingers, while within less than a page, he has taken every opportunity to misrepresent and vilify the Somavanshi Kshatriyas, who number some thousands. Even there the writer is obliged to confess that they are of the same stock as the Patane Parbhus. If Dr. Dymock had taken the trouble of asking information on this point from persons of this caste, or had he read an able monograph on the history of the Somavanshi Kshatriyas by Mr. Raghunath Putlaji, he would never have been led to take the view he has.—Yours truly,

P. A. THARE.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to "Torquil" I annex replies to some of his queries. There may be later records but I give the most recent that I am in possession of.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—The best authentic throws are those of Mr. W. H. Game at the Oxford University sports on March 13, 1873—127 yards 1ft., 3in. and of Mr. E. B. Fawcett at Brighton, June 1858 of 126½ yards. Mr. W. Forbes, when at Eton, in March 1875 also threw 122 yards 1ft. 9in.

Throwing the Hammer.—By Professionals: without Run or Follow. [12lb.] 1 6ft. 6in.; [16lb.], 100ft. 3in.; [17lb.] 87ft. 6in.; [21lb.] 78ft. 0in. all by D. C. Ross at New York, November 4, 1882. By amateurs: [16lb.] (with unlimited run). 138ft. 3in. by Mr. L. H. Halar, at Lillie Bridge April 7, 1876. 7ft. run inside circle and no follow. 119ft. by Mr W. J M. Barry at New York, October 9, 1885, and at the Queen's College sports, Dublin; April 17, 1885, standing at scratch, without run or follow, 99ft. 04in. by Mr. W. L. Condon, Baltimore, U. S. A. August 20, 1886.

Putting the weight.—By Professionals: 7ft. 6in. run without follow [14lb.] 46ft. 04in.; [16lb.] 42ft. 6¾in.; [21lb.] 36ft 11in. all by D. C. Ross, at New York, November 4, 1882. By amateurs [16lb.] 7ft. run and no follow: 43ft. 9in. by J O'Brien, at Dublin, July 11, 1885. [42lb.] with follow 27ft. 10in. by E. O'Grady, at Limerick, September 14, 1876. Without follow, 25ft. 4in. by O. Haste, at Dublin, June 16, 1883.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 4. RECORDS.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE PENAL CODE.

MR. MALABARI has received the following further communications on this subject:—

Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, J.P., Bombay:—I write you this to state that it is exceedingly desirable to raise the age of consent for girls in India from 10, the present limit fixed by the Penal Code, to 12 years. For the the sake of the physical and mental well being and happiness of the girls themselves, and of their future offspring, some such protection ought to be given them against the selfishness or ignorance of their parents, or the brutality or want of foresight of their husbands; and until the Legislature is moved to alter the existing provision nothing can be done. I, therefore, cordially approve of your proposal to raise the age for girls, and endorse your views in this respect.

Rao Bahadur Lilaram Watanmal, Subordinate Judge, Hala, Hyderabad Sind:—(Extracts from a long letter.) Many thanks for your letter of the 15th January 1889. The tract of your learned Hindu friend about the Indian law regarding the seduction of girls is most ably written and points out defects which must be at once remedied. I thoroughly agree with your learned friend in thinking that the age fixed in Section 375 is most absurd.

Mr. S. N. Agnihotri, Leading Missionary of Religious Reform, Lahore:—I strongly support your proposal to raise the age of consent for girls in India. It is a long time since I myself raised the question in my paper—*Dharma Jivan*, and I am happy to know that you have taken up this important matter and mean earnestly to move the Legislature of the country. Our girls require as much protection of the law in this respect as those of England. I shall be glad to see the age of consent raised to at least 14, if not more. I wish you every success in this noble movement.

Mr. Giriraj Kishor Datt, Munsiff, Etah:—I took some time to consider the question from every point of view before venturing to express my opinion thereon. I entirely agree with the learned writer of the pamphlet that a girl under 12 in India is really and truly unable to understand the nature and consequences of seduction, and I fully sympathize with, and approve of, the proposal that the Legislature be moved to raise the age of consent for girls from 10 to 12 years. Your object in this important matter is as noble and laudable as can be imagined, and I think no educated man, be he of any religion, sect or denominat on, will ever differ from you.

THE Government of India have practically settled that in the case of the Postal and Telegraph Departments only the Director-General, with one personal or confidential officer and a few clerks, shall proceed to Simla—an arrangement which, as an up-country contemporary remarks, is admirably calculated to disorganise the work of those Departments.

THE BANDORA ASSAULT CASE.

AT the sitting of the Court yesterday morning Mr. Shamrao said he was instructed on behalf of Govind Patel to suggest that a meeting should take place this morning to settle the approaches to the well, with a view to prevent any disputes in the future. Mr. Chalk said that so long as his right to draw water from the well was admitted the settlement of the approach to it could be easily disposed of, and it was then arranged that a meeting should take place accordingly. Govind Kumlo Patel was then further examined by Mr. Chalk. He said that Mr. Chalk never used the water for his trees but only for drinking purposes. The Vehar pipe had been laid to the village, but they could not use it as they had not yet paid the Municipality the contribution which they had agreed to pay. He said the expenses of the litigation about the well had been raised by levying a contribution in the village, but he was exempt. He had subscribed nothing. Govind Sitaram was the next witness. He said the village accountant had left the service a few months ago; that Govind Patel collected contributions and paid expenses. They kept no regular accounts. Cupi Nakwa was examined and said he was a member for the Jamat. But besides himself and the Patel he could not remember the names of any persons who attended meetings. He disapproves of the fighting. He had never heard any complaints that the approach to the well was too narrow.

The two policemen who were present were then examined; one said that a number of men rushed in with sticks and began to attack Mr. Chalk, whereupon he went to report the matter to the chief constable while the other stated that he had endeavoured to stop the affray, but unsuccessfully, and gave the details of the attack made first on Mr. Chalk and afterwards on Mr. Chalk and his wife, and identified the assailants. The case was then adjourned till this morning.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE AN INTERPRETER.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Jewun Chatur, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Vasunjee and Jewun, was charged with offering a bribe to Bazonjee Ruttonjee Kotewal, an interpreter at the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Bazonjee Ruttonjee Kotewal said, he was one of the interpreters of the Bombay Court of Small Causes. He was appointed a commissioner on the 1st March to examine the accused in a suit, in which Vussonji Tulsidas and Jewun Chatur were plaintiffs, and Alladin Currimbux, the defendant. He held a meeting on the 23rd March, at which the accused was examined. The last meeting was held on the 1st February 1889. The accused was cross-examined on that day. The case was then closed, and he intimated to the parties that he would inform the 4 of the date on which he should file his report. On Saturday, the 9th February, the accused came to him at his house, and asked him when he intended to make his report. Witness told him probably on the Monday or Tuesday following. Witness then left the room and went into another one which was separated by a partition. About ten or fifteen minutes afterwards witness's son came to him and told him something, in consequence of which he returned to the room in which he had left the accused, and found an envelope on his table containing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each. No one except his son was in the room where he left the accused. Witness had not heard any one moving about in the room during his absence. He then opened his front window and looked down into the street to see if the accused was leaving the house but saw nothing. Witness reported the matter to Mr. Gupurao, the Third Judge of the Small Cause Court, on the same day, and was afterwards directed to report the matter to Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge, which he did. On the Monday following he was directed to apply for the summons No other visitors came to see him on that morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said, the house in which he lived was only tenanted by Parsees. He could not tell whether they had any visitors. He had thirteen children, eight boys and five girls. Witness's servants did not go into his room unless they were sent for. His boys sometimes went into the room. After his conversation with the accused witness left him sitting alone on a sofa in his room, and went behind the partition. The floor of the room was composed of chunam and was not carpeted. He had left papers on the table in the room but not envelopes. The envelope before the Court was not his property; but he had envelopes of the same description in the house. Some of his children had gone to school, and others were on the other floors of the house. Witness did not hear the accused leave the house. Witness kept the money that he had left over in his pocket, but sometimes in a box in his room. He kept his notes in his pocket for his money was very small and he never had very much. Witness sometimes gave money to his wife, but she did not pay the household bills. He kept the accounts, and his wife came to him for money every evening. She never left notes about the house.

By the Court.—He had no conversation with the accused about the Small Cause Court fee, as the fee had already been paid. He never received an honorarium unless with the order of the Court. He had applied to the Court for an increase of fees in one case, and the money was paid to him direct. There was no application made in this case. Witness received Rs. 160 per month as salary, and on the average between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 in fees. Witness's report was partly in favour of the defendant in the suit.

Kaikhusroo Bazoonjee, son of the last witness, said, he did not know his age.

Here an objection was raised by Mr. Kirkpatrick as to examining this witness on account of his youth.

Mr. Little then questioned the accused regarding the nature of an oath, in answer to which, the boy said that if he told an untruth he would be punished for it by the judge. In answer to the magistrate the boy said that he would be punished by God. In answer to Mr. Kirkpatrick, he said he knew what an oath meant for they took oaths in the school he attended. The oath was given by the boys in school.

Mr. Little objected to Mr. Kirkpatrick continuing his questioning the witness.

Mr. Kirkpatrick contended that if the boy was considered to be sufficiently intelligent to give evidence, he should be able to fully explain the nature of an oath.

The magistrate upholding the contention, Mr. Kirkpatrick asked the witness how the boy was told to regard an oath? The boy said, by his sacred thread, his throat, and his parents, he had never heard of any other oath.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then objected to the boy being allowed to give evidence.

Mr. Little suggested that the boy should be sworn as the Parsees,—by the sacred thread which was one of the most binding nature.

Mr. Kirkpatrick again stated that he was of opinion the boy was not capable of giving evidence, and drew his worship's attention to an elaborate report on the subject of oath, by Mr. Justice Marmood, which appeared in the June number of the Allahabad Law reports.

The magistrate remarked that the question was one not free from difficulties, and suggested that it would have been much better if the Legislature had mentioned some certain age at which a child's evidence could be received. After alluding to certain modes of taking oaths in different parts of Khandeish, he said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the religious training of the Parsees as regarded their future state and punishment. Unless they impressed upon their children the nature and importance of taking an oath, which he considered to be no mere formality but a very grave and serious undertaking, he did not see how the boy before the court could be allowed to take the oath or give evidence in the case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then asked that his client be discharged.

The magistrate said he did not know whether Mr. Little intended to offer any further evidence.

Mr. Little, on replying that he was not in a position to do so the magistrate discharged the accused, and the Rs. 20 in currency notes was retained in Court.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th March, 1889.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·993
Temperature of the Air	73·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	65·8
Relative humidity of Air	·672
Excess of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, ENE, NW NNW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	311

* From midnight to midnight.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

BUSINESS at both Gaiety and Novelty Theatres has begun well, and seems likely to continue. At the Gaiety Mr. Stanley is doing his utmost to entice the people out by producing each evening, the most tempting bills; while at the Novelty the performance is likewise most enjoyable.

STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. Harry Stanley's Opera Bouffe and Pantomime Company gave an excellent performance of "La Mascotte" on Monday night at the Gaiety Theatre, in a manner that fully sustained his old reputation of producing a most talented troupe of young artistes—The piece had attracted a good deal of attention on the part of the public, for the house was full from floor to ceiling, and after 9 o'clock money was being turned away at the doors owing to want of seats. The play was well read and prettily mounted, and went off remarkably well all through—Miss Amy Childs and Miss Fanny Stanley play the parts of La Mascotte and Fiametta respectively, with a feeling and expression that lends a charm to the whole piece, Miss Dolly Childs as Prince Fritellini and Mr. F. Fletcher's role of Saurent were very praiseworthy.

Mr. H. Pyne made an excellent Pippo, and Mr. W. Driscoll in the unmistakeably lively part of Rocco, kept the house in fits of laughter. It was past midnight ere the curtain fell on the last act. Last night an equally successful performance of "The Mikado was given, and this evening, the opera will be "H. M. S. Pinafore," the "Yeomen of the Guard" being reserved for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Although counter attractions are strong, Mr. Hudson can hardly complain of the patronage and support he is getting in Bombay. Mr. Hudson himself is responsible for the most of the laughter, while Miss Habgood's painoforte playing and Miss Ada Walker's singing are such as is seldom heard in a variety entertainment. An entire change of programme is announced for to-night.

ANOTHER RUKHMABAI CASE.

THE *Faridpur Hitaishini* (a vernacular paper recently started in Lower Bengal) says:—"Many people are aware of the case of Rukhmabai. Dadaji married Rukhmabai according to the rites prescribed by the Hindu *Shastras*. Rukhmi did not go to her husband's house, although she was repeatedly entreated. Dadaji instituted a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, which case was decided by the Bombay High Court. A similar case has arisen in Faridpur. The facts of the case are as follows: One Durga Charan Guha, of Bramandi, married Srimati Manakadasi, daughter of Haran Chandra Raha, of Chomordi. Some years ago Babu Bepin Behari Roy, zemindar of Manikdah, became *Anushthanik Brahmo*. Durga Charan Guha joined him and was excommunicated from his caste for eating fowls and food cooked by Mahomedans. His wife, Manakadasi, declined to follow him (in his change of faith). Durga Charan Guha therefore instituted a suit before the first Munsiff of Bhanga for the restitution of conjugal rights and possession of his wife. The defendant in her defence stated that she did not dispute the marriage, and that she was willing to go to her husband if he would make atonement in the manner prescribed by the Hindu *Shastras*. On behalf of the plaintiff it was argued that in his case even such atonement was unnecessary, inasmuch as the eating of fowls and the food cooked by Mahomedans is not destructive of Hinduism, *i. e.*, there is no offence against the *Shastras*. The officiating Munsif, Babu Bijoy Gopal Bose, also came to this conclusion. The plaintiff's claim was therefore decreed. Against this decision the defendant has appealed to our worthy District Judge, Mr. B. L. Gupta. We will not say anything on the merits or demerits of this case until it is finally decided.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DR. EDITH PECHEY.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—In the course of his speech on Monday, Lord Reay testified to the ability and public usefulness of the chief officer of the Cama Hospital, to whom has to be entrusted the charge of the Allbless Hospital, also. Dr. Pechey well deserves both the compliment and the possible extra allowance. She has not been surrounded by overfriendly influences in the profession, and being 'only a woman' has had to fight her way through unusual difficulties. Now that her work in Bombay has been secured a degree of permanency with an extended scope, Miss Pechey will doubtless engage more regularly in such efforts as may elevate and popularize the mission of medical woman to India. Her acknowledgment of the benevolent and steadfast interest of Lady Reay in this behalf will be shared by all who know anything of her Ladyship's work in Bombay. It is a pleasure to us to know that her quiet usefulness will not escape recognition because of its unobtrusiveness.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE CORPORATION.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—If Mr. Geary could be prevailed upon to stand for the chairmanship of the Corporation, it would be hardly worth while to think of a competitor. As Corporator he has had large experience, and his knowledge of the municipal and political institutions of other countries gives him a decided advantage over his colleagues. This advantage we have often noticed in the fairness and sobriety of Mr. Geary's views, even when running parallel to the official sentiment of the Corporation. We do not hold with those who think a non-official member is never to side with his official brethren. An open mind is probably the best solvent of difficulties that must constantly arise in a mixed assembly like our Corporation. That merit Mr. Geary possesses in an eminent degree, along with judgment and insight. We doubt if the scope for an honest exercise of these qualities is confined, in the present case, to the civic hall; it is not as an idle compliment of the hour that we express the hope that they may be soon utilized in a higher sphere of activity.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—Speculations are already rife as to who will be the President of the new Corporation. On the one hand, we hear that Mr. Sayani is seeking re-election, and on the other, it is reported that Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, is in the field. Mr. Sayani has very satisfactorily discharged his duties as President, and there would be nothing wrong, if he were to have the honour of a re-election. But it is said that he is going shortly to England, and therefore it would not be worth his while to be elected to an office which he can only hold for a very short time. We should not at all be sorry if Mr. Geary were elected President. His connection with the Municipal Government of this city extends over a period of fifteen years, and in spite of our difference of opinion with him on several municipal questions, we have always regarded him as an important member of the Corporation. He has been so very useful in the Corporation that even those who differ from him in opinion will be glad to see him in the chair.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—We hear that Mr. Grattan Geary is likely to be elected President of the Municipal Corporation for the year commencing from April next. Mr. Geary has served on the Corporation for many years, and has been one of its most active and zealous members. He has been a prominent citizen of Bombay, and is entitled by the services which he has rendered to this city in several ways to the honor which it is proposed to confer upon him. For the next year it is the turn of a European member of the Corporation to be elected to the presidentship, and though we have heard that there is a desire among some members of that body to re-elect Mr. Sayani, yet we hope the rule that every year a new president should be elected will not be departed from. Mr. Sayani has undoubtedly discharged his duties with great ability and zeal, and we by no means wish to discourage the services he has rendered to the city in general, and to the Corporation in particular. But we think that if Mr. Sayani is to be re-elected, the re-election must be for the whole year and not for a few months only, because, if he is re-elected for a part of the year, his successor will have to be re-elected for another year. The general rule that a new gentleman should be elected president for every new year must be adhered to as far as possible.

THE gale of Sunday (February 10) has levelled to the ground a notable tree on Castle Huntly estate. This is a splendid specimen of an old Scotch fir, reported to be over 250 years of age, and in some respects as remarkable a tree of the kind as could be found in the country. Its girth at the ground is twenty-four feet. At one foot up it girths sixteen feet, and at five feet it is fifteen feet. Above this the trunk swells out until it has a girth of about thirty feet, and although its limbs have been sadly broken and shattered by the storms of centuries it had at the time of its fall a fairly good head. It has broken almost clean across about twelve inches from the ground, and the trunk internally is very much decayed to within an inch or two of the bark. This decay has crept up to the limbs and branches, rendering them dry and sapless, and causing them to snap like matchwood by the force of the fall. Practical men who have seen the tree estimate that had it been in a sound condition, it would have contained about ten tons of timber.

H. M. S. EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Captain Pattison, arrived in Bombay yesterday, bringing with her the undermentioned officers of the 1st Norfolk Regiment and a few more details:—Col C M Stockley, C. O., from Gibraltar; Lieut-Col M H Saward from Portsmouth; Lieut-Col R D E Lockhart, R H A, from Portsmouth; Lieut-Col F C Nicolas, RA, from Portsmouth; Lieut-Col M R West, RA, from Portsmouth; Major A W Simpson, 2nd Roy Irish Regt., from Portsmouth; Major A G Wavell, 1st Norf Regt, from Gibraltar; Surgn-Major P R Gabbett, Med Staff, for Bombay; Major R Garth, 7th Dragoon Guards, for B

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 14th ult., says :—

Although the doings of Abdurrahman Khan have been exaggerated here, there is no longer any exaggeration about the measures taken by Russia. The defence of the Bokharan and Turcomanian frontiers has been commenced with vigour. Abdurrahman is suspected of hostile intentions, and the presence of his troops so near the frontier may have an evil effect on the fanatical mollahs of Bokhara. The matter is beginning to look serious. The Russian newspapers to-day clearly indicate that a mobilisation is thought of.

In a later despatch the same correspondent says :—The St Petersburg journals to-day recur to the real or *psendo* panic, as the case may be, regarding the Afghan frontier, in the same alarming tone as was adopted yesterday and the day before. Putting little faith in Russian newspaper intelligence, I have seen a number of highly-placed officers and officials, closely connected with the Transcaspian and with Asiatic affairs, in order to discover the real state of the case. One tells me that the troops of the Transcaspian have been mobilised to the extent of fourteen battalions, several sotnais of Turcoman militia, with artillery and some Cossacks, that the navigation of the Amu Darya has been suspended (I was not aware that it had ever existed in any successful shape), and that the position of Kerki has been fortified. Kerki, however, has long been a Russian, as well as a Bokharan fortress. Great excitement is said to reign along the Transcaspian railway and in the Bokharan Khanate. General Komaroff and his staff have left for the frontier, and everything is being placed on a war footing, because Abdurrahman is suspected of evil intentions, and of intrigues with the anti-Russian party of fanatics, which it is admitted still exists in Bokhara. Another competent authority assures me that it is all old news, and that things were really serious on the frontier a month or more ago, but that now there is nothing to be alarmed at. Telegrams received only to-day from Kerki are said to be of the most tranquillising nature. Others assert that England has been asked to advise Abdurrahman to retire from the frontier. One official insists that the accounts are all grossly exaggerated, and that there has only been some effervescence among the Bokharan Mahomedans in consequence of Abdurrahman's presence and bloodthirsty executions so near the frontier. The last informant, I need not add, is a diplomatist. I therefore draw the conclusion that the usual mystification has been practised. While diplomatists have been asserting that it was all bazaar twaddle and exaggeration, the military authorities have been acting, and mobilising their troops. It only proves what has so often been asserted in the *Times* before, during our periodical seasons of concern for diplomatic and paper frontier treaties regarding the Afghan frontier, that diplomacy pure and simple plays but a secondary *rôle*. The presence of Abdurrahman and the stir he has made so near a frontier, which marks little or no distinction of race, are considered as a menace to peace and tranquillity among Russia's Bokharan Mahomedans on the other side, and it only requires a little show of defiance on the part of Abdurrahman in the face of the demonstrations, now being made by the Russians, to bring matters again to a crisis.

The *Novosti* gives the total of the Russian troops in the Transcaspian as ten battalions, seven local companies, fourteen Cossack regiments, five batteries, one sapper company, six railway companies, and some Turcoman militia.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

THE trial of the Right Rev. Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, for alleged ritualistic and illegal practices was formally opened on Feb. 12, before the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace. The precedent for the trial is said to be the prosecution before Archbishop Tenison of Bishop Watson, of St. Davids, for simony. Following the example set in that case, the Primate has required the assistance of several of his suffragans, namely, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Salisbury, and Rochester. The last mentioned prelate is at present in Australia. The case comes before the Archbishop of Canterbury at the instance of "certain members of the Church of England residents in the diocese of Lincoln. Briefly stated, the alleged offences are as follows :—

(1) The use of lighted candles on the Communion-Table, or on the retable behind, during the Communion service, when not needed for the purpose of giving light. (2) Mixing water with the sacramental wine during the service, and subsequently consecrating the mixed wine and water. (3) Standing during the Consecration Prayer at the west side of the table, with his back to the people so that they could not see him perform the manual acts of consecration. (4) Standing in the same position during the previous parts of the Communion service. (5) Causing the hymn known as "Agnus Dei" to be sung immediately after the Consecration Prayer. (6) During the Absolution and also during the Benediction in the Communion service making the sign of the cross "conspicuously and ceremoniously," while standing with upraised hands, looking towards the congregation. (7) Being a party to and taking part in the ceremony of ablution—that is to say, of pouring wine and water into the paten and chalice used in the celebration of the Holy Communion and then drinking up the said wine and water in the face of the congregation.

Mr. Tristram, Q C, and Mr. Dancwertz appeared for the prosecutors (who are supported by the Church Association) ; Sir Walter Phillimore, Q. C., Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln, Mr. Jeune, Q. C., and Mr. Kempe appeared on behalf of the Bishop of Lincoln. The Archbishop having opened the court with prayer, in which he asked for "a right judgment," asked if anyone wished to say anything before the court sat. The Bishop of Lincoln, who was accompanied by his chaplains, at once responded by rising at the end of the counsel's table to read his protest. With every expression of respect and submission to the Archbishop, he signified that at the outset he must dispute the jurisdiction of such a court on a matter affecting one of his Grace's suffragans—the point being that the Archbishop has only a disciplinary power over the bishops as they have over their suffragans. Dwelling on the need for careful procedure, he said that the question in dispute affected not only the interests of the Bishops, but of the whole Church. There could be no doubt, he maintained, that the more proper and primitive usage would be to bring the issue before the Archbishop as metropolitan, together with his provincial bishops. He begged, therefore, to be heard by counsel on the point of law, and therewith resigned his legal case "into the hands of my proctors." Having read this in a firm and equable voice, the Bishop sat down, and the protesting counsel asked for an adjournment to "proceed to protest. "A colloquy to arrange this followed, in which the Archbishop and the opposing counsel took part. It ended in the arrangement that the Vicar-General should give a hearing from time to time, at counsel's convenience, to merely formal points, and that the whole court would assemble on Tuesday, March 12, when, concluded the Archbishop, "we shall be prepared to hear the arguments." And with that the court rose.

Over seventeen thousand pounds has been subscribed by the clergy and laity of the diocese of Lincoln to assist the Bishop of Lincoln in paying his expenses in the trial.

THE HEROES OF WATERLOO.

THE transfer of the remains of certain British officers who fell at Waterloo, or died in consequence of wounds received during the battle, from the cemetery in the Quartier Leopold to the Evere cemetery was effected last Friday morning. The delegates of the English Waterloo Monument Committee at Brussels, the Rev. A. K. Harlock and Mr. Morgan, were present. The names of these officers are Major John Lane, 73rd Foot; Major W. J. Lloyd, R.A.; Capt Stothert, 3rd Foot Guards; Lieut. M. P. Crome, R.A.; Lieut. John Mills, 2nd Dragoons; Major John Lucie Blackman, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. C. Spearman, R.A.; Lieut. John Clyde, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers; and Col. Sir F. H. de Lacey. The old cemetery presents, writes the *Times'* correspondent, quite the aspect of an English rural churchyard. On the graves being opened, the well-preserved skeletons of the officers—all very tall men—were disclosed, and the signs of wounds and amputations were plainly discernible. Each skeleton was placed in a zinc coffin inscribed with the hero's name, transported in a hearse to Evere, and buried there in its temporary grave, every grave being marked with a stake bearing the name. The old tombstones were transported to Evere on the morrow. These operations were carried out with much reverent care.

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THE ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, FEBRUARY 12.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India.—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants :—Lieut Charles Thomas Arnaud Searle, from the Durham Light Inf—dated April 26 1887, but to rank from Aug 25, 1883.

Lieut Montagu William Douglas, from the North Staffordshire Regt—dated March 24, 1887, but to rank from Feb 6, 1884.

Lieut. George Joseph Fitz Maurice Soady, from the Devonshire Regt.—dated Sept. 10, 1887, but to rank from Feb. 6, 1884.

Lieut. Frederick Lewis Moore, from the Connaught Rangers—dated April 24, 1887, but to rank from Feb. 7, 1885.

Lieut. David Simpson Buist, from the Hampshire Regt.—dated April 10, 1887, but to rank from Nov. 25, 1885.

Lieut. Alexander Mullaly, from the Middlesex Regt.—dated April 16, 1887, but to rank from Jan. 30, 1886.

Lieut. William Seton Browne, from the North Lancashire Regt.—dated July 4, 1887, but to rank from Jan 30, 1886.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieuts.—Lieut. Archibald Colin, Baldwin from the Royal Scots, dated May 14, 1887, but to rank from May 14, 1884.

Lieut. James William Drever, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt., dated May 30, 1887, but to rank from Jan. 30, 1866.

Lieut. Arthur William Neufville Taylor, from the Royal Scots, dated June 20, 1887, but to rank from Feb, 13, 1886.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieuts.—Lieut. Henry Lowther, from the Northamptonshire Regt, dated May 25th, 1887, but to rank from May 23rd, 1885.

Lieut. Percy Taylor Bell, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., dated May 31, 1886, but to rank from Jan 30, 1886.

War Office, February 8.

Royal Engineers—The following lieut-cols. and cols., upon completion of five years' service as regtl. lieut.-cols., have been placed upon the Indian superny. list :—J. M. M'Neile (late Bengal), A J. Filgate (late Madras), from the superny. list, H. M. Vibart (late Madras), W. M. Ducat (late Bombay).

Major W. Shepherd (late Bengal) to be lieut.-col., vice Col. I. M. M'Neile; Lieut.-Col M. T. Sale, C.M.G., superintendent of building works, to be lieut.-col., vice Col. H M. Vibart (late Madras); Major R. A. Livesay, to be lieut.-col, vice Col. W. M. Ducat (late Bombay).

The promotion to the rank of lieut.-col. upon half-pay of Major J. T. March, as notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 18, 1888, is cancelled.

Consequent upon the foregoing, the promotion to the rank of major from Dec. 18, 1888, of Brevet Col. H. C. Chermside, C.B., C.M.G., as notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 21, 1888, is in succession to Major M. W. Rogers, placed upon half-pay; and the promotion of the undermentioned officers, as notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 28, 1888, is cancelled :—Capt. H. H. Hart, Lieut. S. Davidson.

The promotion to the rank of major of Brevet Major F. T. N. Spratt, as notified in the *Gazette* of Sept. 11, 1888, is antedated, without pay, to April 1, 1888. Capt. H. H. Hart, to be major, vice W. Shepherd (late Bengal); Col. O. V. Boddy, to be major, vice R. A. Livesay; Lieut. S. Davidson to be capt., vice H. H. Hart; Lieut. R. Leigh to be capt., vice O. V. Boddy.

The appointment of the following second lieuts., as notified in the *Gazette* of Oct. 30, 1888, are antedated, without pay, to July 28, 1888 :—E. P. C. Girouard, A. Adams, W. B. Lesslie, C. B. Farwell, A. E. Panet, A. G. Bremner.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col C A Lyon-Campbell, R E, to be col.

Lieut P J D Lindoe, ret pay, late Royal Engs, has been permitted to commute his ret pay.

WAR OFFICE, February 12.

1st Life Guards—Gentleman Cadet the Hon Edward Algernon FitzRoy (late page of honour to the Queen), from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Major Ernle K A Amyatt-Burney to be lieut-col, vice Col J Davison, placed on half-pay; Capt John E F H Roche to be major, vice E K A Amyatt-Burney.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Qrmr and Hon Capt Timothy Dixon has been placed on ret pay.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Supernumerary Second Lieut William Augustus Adams, who has ceased to be a probnr for the Indian Staff Corps, to be second lieut, vice C E E F K Macquoid, seconded.

The Norfolk Regiment—Second Lieut Robert Edward Vaughan has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Devonshire Regiment—Second Lieut H Montgomery Grove has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—The following officers have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieut Arundel Sinclair Begbie, Second Lieut John Mary Camilleri.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut Edward William A Firth has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt Thomas D Kirkpatrick has been seconded for service as an adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut Archibald Fawcett Thomason has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut Cecil Frederick Garnett, from the 3rd batt the Suffolk Regt, to be second lieut, vice A F Thomason.

The Cheshire Regiment—Second Lieut Cecil Herbert Peterson has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt William Homan Turpin retires on ret pay.

The Border Regiment— Capt Shirley Apthorp retires on ret pay; the appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet C Kaye, from the Royal Military College, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Jan 29, 1889, is cancelled.

The Hampshire Regiment—Qrmr and Hon Capt, Edward Pierson to be placed on ret pay.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut Col James Brown McDougal has been appointed to command a battalion.

The Welsh Regiment—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet H H Powell, from the Royal Military College, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Jan 29, 1889, is cancelled.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt George William Mounsell to be adj vice Capt and Brevet Major F Wintour, who resigns that appointment.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt Thomas Fraser, from half-pay to be capt vice C G H Sitwell, transf, to the Manchester Regt.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt Robert Charles D Wilson retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut James P E Gilmour to be adj., vice Lieut H A Kinloch, who has vacated that appt.

The Manchester Regiment—Capt Claude G H Sitwell, from the King's (Shropshire Light Inf), to be capt, vice F W Thomas, ret.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Major Charles John Wyndham to be lieut-col, vice Col R O DeMontmorency, placed on half-pay; Capt Edward G Selby-Smyth to be major, vice C J Wyndham; Brevet Major the Hon F L L Colborne, from superny capt to be capt, vice E G Selby-Smyth.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt George C Newton Bryan retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Army Service Corps—The following qrmrs, with the honorary rank of lieut, have been granted the honorary rank of Capt :—Harry William Tyler, and John Dean.

Staff—Col A H King, Unemployed Full-pay, Royal Art, to be a Col on the Staff for Royal Art. at Malta, and to have the temporary rank of Major-Gen. While so employed, vice Col W R Lluellyn, half-pay, Royal Art, who is about to vacate that appt. on retirement; Col J T Skinnor, D S O, Army Service Corps, to be Assist, Adj-Gen.

Chaplain's Department—The Rev R Alfred Corbett, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, second class, resigns his Commission.

Medical Staff—Surg. William Robert Henderson, MD, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

BREVET.

Capt. H. N. C. Heath, the Cheshire Regt., to be major, in recognition of his services during the Soudan Expedition, 1884-85.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

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FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science.

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL: and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

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Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

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A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay · BADHAM, PILE & Co, LD., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents · H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

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WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices this advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have just received a beautiful Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to stand the Indian Climate with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India, and invite an early Inspection.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	... ...	... Rs.	750
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AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.

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Spinners and Manufacturers,
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ESTABLISHED 1752.
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DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS
Latest Fashion at First Cost
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes & Cashmeres,
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard-Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains, during the Cold Weather Season.
Darlington Pure Wool Serges

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand SUN, RAIN and SALT WATER, in Light-weighted Yarns for LADIES' YACHTING COSTUMES, LADIES' TRAVELLING DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS. Stouter Yarns for BOYS' AND GIRL'S ROUGH WEAR.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT, no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

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In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.
The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

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A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.
By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

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A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well.
Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 38, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.*

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Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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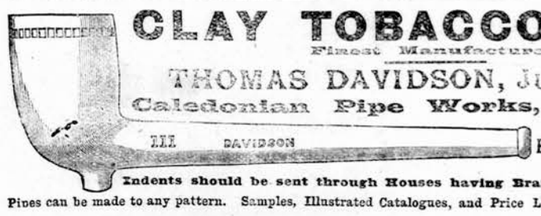

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM	STIFFNESS	SWELLINGS GENERALLY
WIND-STROKE	CUTS AND WOUNDS	SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS	BROKEN KNEES	SPAVINS
SPRUNG TENDONS	CRACKED HEELS	HEAT LUMPS
SORE THROAT	OVER REACHES	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND
INFLUENZA	(EDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,	NOXIOUS INSECTS

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS:—

7, BARROWS, LAMBOURNE, BERKS, 23rd September, 1887.

Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

C. W. JOUSIFFE.

THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS:—

BEDFORD ODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.

I think "HIPPACEA" very good. M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS:—

STORK HOUSE, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE, 24th September 1887.

SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.

J. R. HUMPHREYS.

THE TRAINER OF "MARMORA" SAYS:—

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I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.

T. MARTIN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY:—

ELLINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 26th uly, 1887.

Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

S. E. SHIRLEY.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS —

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